

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1927 BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 87

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## KERENSKY FINDS AMERICA LEADS IN DEMOCRACY

Russian Leader Thinks Europe Lagging in World Race for Leadership

## BELIEVES AMERICANS SETTING TRUE PACE

Communism and Fascism He Calls Antithesis of Real Democracy and Equality

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Alexander Kerensky, head of the first attempt at Democratic Government in Russia, believes it impossible to attain "the Democratic ideal" anywhere in the world under present social conditions.

The United States has the nearest approach to the ideal, the former leader of "White Russia," who held the reins there until ousted by the Bolsheviks, told the Associated Press today.

"Why is it now impossible to attain the ideal?" he was asked.

"That would take volume to explain, and lead to a whole philosophy," he replied. "But the opportunity, which you have in America, while not yet bringing the country to a perfect state, distinguishes America favorably from European countries. We are witnessing in the world the beginning of a real democracy and America is farthest ahead."

"An intensive economic development, possible now only under capitalist institutions, is the necessary prerequisite for the future real democracy. The real democracy is not only political but economic."

"The world meaning of the Bolshevik experiment in Russia is that they wanted there to build a social democracy through the destruction of political democracy, and as a consequence in overthrowing capitalism Russia was forced later to go back to the beginning of capitalist accumulation."

**New Elements in World**

"There is a new element in the world," he emphasized. "After the Napoleonic wars, there was a new element, also the third class, the Bourgeoisie. After the last World War there has arisen another new element—the fourth class."

"Is that the proletariat?" he was asked.

"Ah, out," he shouted—"le proletariat!"

The ex-Premier whose ideas in Russia were too mild for the extreme Radicals, hastened to explain, however, that he did not believe in "struggles, bloodshed and direct action" to accomplish wider equality, but advocated moderation, balloting and "social evolution."

He and the Bolsheviks and Communists have nothing in common, he explained, although he conceded some radicals relieved themselves working toward the same end of a higher cultural development of human society.

After a week in New York, Mr. Kerensky said, his chief impression of American life was its "creative intensity."

"I am overwhelmed by it. America represents a very intensive and creative human effort. Here the human being is more free, hampered by less prejudices and tradition than in Europe. It is a new country."

**Antithesis of Democracy**

"Will you define Communism and Fascism?"

"Communism and Fascism are the antithesis of the idea of democracy. Different in color and degree, but their opposition to the idea of democracy unites them. Both movements are reactionary in their substance, because both are against the freedom of the individual."

"Do you believe there is any freedom of the individual?"

"Yes, all freedom is relative anyway. I know that many good Americans are dissatisfied with the social conditions in America, and that is a good thing, for the dissatisfied are the social revolutionaries and the contributing factor of progress. In saying that America has more elements for rapid development along social lines than any other country, including Russia, I am aware that you are not perfect here, but that you are further ahead of any other country in Europe."

"I have been all over Europe and speak from comparison. At a time when the world is looking to international progress, America is the decisive factor and it is of world importance whether the American people attain to their potentialities for political maturity."

## Railroad for Bermuda to Help Move Tourists

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—A single-track railway, 24 miles long and costing \$2,000,000, will be built on the Island of Bermuda. Horse-drawn vehicles and boats have been the Island's sole means of transportation since 1908, when automobiles were excluded.

The railroad will be built for the Bermuda Railway, Ltd., by the Eastern Engineering Company of Brooklyn, August Nicoletti, head of that concern, said. The road will extend from Hamilton to St. George, with branch lines running from Avocado Lodge to Somerset and to Point Pleasant.

## MOTOR OFFICIAL REAPPOINTED

CONCORD, N. H., March 10 (AP)—John F. Griffin of Manchester was reappointed Motor Vehicle Commissioner yesterday by the Governor and his Council. The reappointment is for a term of five years.

## Cleveland Police Horses to Have Long Vacation

*Special Correspondence*

Cleveland  
THE horses of Cleveland's famous police Troop A, Kentucky thoroughbreds all, will be replaced by motorcycles, Edwin J. Barry, safety director, has ordered. Unlike the old fire department horses, which are now hauling wagons for other departments, the sleek police mounts have a long vacation to look forward to.

"We will turn the older horses, at least, out on Warrensville Farm, owned by the city, where they can play around as long as they live," Mr. Barry said. "We will loan the younger animals to responsible people who love horses and who will use them for riding only. They will have to sign a strict agreement though that they will give the animals the best of care and feed." There are 52 mounts in the troop.

## ITALY'S ACTION ON BESSARABIA STIRS MOSCOW

### Ratification of Pact Giving Province to Rumania May Bring Vigorous Note

MOSCOW, March 10 (AP)—Italy's ratification of the treaty recognizing the annexation of the former Russian province of Bessarabia to Rumania provoked bitter outbursts in the Soviet press and will probably bring a vigorous note from the Moscow Government.

The newspaper, *Izvestia*, mouthpiece of the Government, terms the Italian ratification an "openly unfriendly to Soviet Russia" and a menace to the friendly relations between the two countries.

**Mr. Churchill's Visit**

It suspects that the recent visit to Italy of Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, had something to do with expediting the ratification and "influencing Mussolini against the Soviet."

The treaty, it adds, is worthless and will never be recognized by Russia as in any way binding.

**Reports that Great Britain had influenced Italy's ratification were circulated in Geneva Tuesday, after announcement of the Italian action.**

In response to these, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is attending the League of Nations Council sessions, called the correspondents together and categorically stated that Britain was not trying to form a bloc against Russia. Reports of that nature, he said, while coming from various capitals, always had been inspired from the same source, implying the Soviet Union. He accused Moscow of

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

## DRINKING SCENE BAN PROPOSED

### Kansas Woman Legislator's Measure Follows Victory Against Sunday "Movies"

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10 (Special)—Refusal of the Kansas State Senate to open the doors to Sunday motion picture shows within the State in view of state-wide protest, was recorded at practically the same time that Miss Stella B. Haines, only woman member of the State Legislature, presented in the House a bill to bar drinking scenes from the films.

Whether it is a shining little suburban home, or a comfortable rambling farmhouse set in meadows and orchards, the structure should be planned with care, furnished with an eye to suitability rather than mere beauty, properly lighted, financed on the budget, and surrounded by gardens, speakers told the thousands of delegates from Iowa and neighboring states.

Large groups of farm bureau fed-

## Workshop of American Homes Found Lacking in Necessities

### 4000 Incorporated Towns Are Without Public Water Supply, While Automobiles, Radio, and Telephones Continue Their Onward March

By MARJORIE SHULER

DES MOINES, Ia., March 10—There are radios in nearly one-fourth of the homes of the United States, but 4000 incorporated towns are without public water supply, which means that women are carrying tons of water into the homes of the Nation every year. Forty per cent of the towns of the country are without public sewer systems while less than 10 per cent lack library facilities.

More than half of the urban homes have automobiles and telephones, but nearly 2,500,000 urban homes have no kitchen sink with running water, nearly 4,250,000 are without stationary wash bowls with running water, 4,500,000 have no bath tubs and 3,500,000 families are without electric lights, which means that women are filling, cleaning and caring for those sands of oil lamps and heating their irons over hot fires.

#### Larger Share of Budget

Emphasizing the fact that this array of figures does not apply to isolated farm dwellings but to incorporated towns and cities, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, laid the results of the home equipment survey made by the club women before the first American Homes Congress and asked for help in improving conditions.

"We do not want fewer libraries and radios, but we do want to outlaw antiquated conditions which add to the labor of millions of home makers," said Mrs. Sherman.

"The home workshop receives either a fair nor a necessary proportion of the family budget for upkeep and maintenance, nor adequate consideration and appreciation in the household as a whole. If every home maker in our 26,750,000 families received \$15 a week for her services, the amount paid out as wages would be well over \$1,000,000 a day."

"Do not be slaves of your occupation whatever it is," urged Mrs. Sherman.

#### Need Windows and Doors

"Do all you can to build into your lives windows and doors so that you always can look out away from monotonous routine. Let us remember that only through a reasonable balance between work and recreation, can we gain a normal, harmonious development of home and home maker, and that the balance is going to be attained by reducing drudgery rather than by increasing recreation. Then the sooner our homes will be equipped to do their work in the most efficient way and our home makers will be free to develop their highest possibilities as wives, mothers, and citizens."

"There are three points which I regard as of fundamental importance in developing home life that shall turn out for our country the finest citizens of the world."

"One is the development of a consciente in children, which should be started in the cradle. The second is the insistence of obedience to recognized authority—not subservience to force, but obedience based on the recognition that regulations are made for the benefit of the common welfare."

"The third is the habit of religion for children, who, growing up in an atmosphere of recognizing God as a vital force, will avoid rebellion and come into the understanding of the beauty of inevitable law."

Whether it is a shining little suburban home, or a comfortable rambling farmhouse set in meadows and orchards, the structure should be planned with care, furnished with an eye to suitability rather than mere beauty, properly lighted, financed on the budget, and surrounded by gardens, speakers told the thousands of delegates from Iowa and neighboring states.

Large groups of farm bureau fed-

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927

### Local

Boston's New Statler Opens . . . . .

State Helps Govern Boston . . . . .

Campaign Cost Limit Proposed . . . . .

Radio Manufacturers' Lunch . . . . .

Women Voters View Problems . . . . .

Legislators' Record Recommended . . . . .

History of Oil Shown in Films . . . . .

### General

Italy's Action on Bessarabia Stirrs . . . . .

New Farm Bill Due Says Mr. Capper . . . . .

Home Workshop Needs Needed . . . . .

British Accept Arms Invitation . . . . .

Democracy Finds America Leads in . . . . .

Drinking Scene Ban Proposed . . . . .

British Help Settle German-Polish Dispute . . . . .

Home Financing Is Made Easier . . . . .

Tokyo Raising Relief Funds . . . . .

Bordertown Areas Sought . . . . .

Friendship Won by Foreigners . . . . .

Mussolini Plan Bals. Strikes . . . . .

Canadian Provinces to Hold Conference . . . . .

French Draft Law Approved . . . . .

Publicity Curb on Crime Urged . . . . .

Woman's Skill Wins \$100 Award . . . . .

Motorists' Safety Regulated Under Formulated Policy . . . . .

Radio Division Head Appointed . . . . .

Artificial Halibut Fleet Back . . . . .

Afghan Prince Lays Down . . . . .

Afghan Prince Lays Down . . . . .

French . . . . .

Chess Masters' Tourney . . . . .

World's 182 Billiards . . . . .

Pacific Coast Conference Basketball . . . . .

### Financial

Stocks Generally Buoyant . . . . .

New York and Boston Stocks . . . . .

New York Curb Market . . . . .

Stocks Generally Buoyant in . . . . .

New York Stock Market . . . . .

Canadian Business Gains . . . . .

New York Bond Market . . . . .

### Sports

Sunset Stories . . . . .

The Diary of Snobs, Our Dog . . . . .

Radio . . . . .

The Studio . . . . .

The Little League . . . . .

Press of the World . . . . .

Architecture, Art, Theaters, Musical Events . . . . .

Outing Fools' Page . . . . .

Forgetting the Things Which Are Behind . . . . .

Editorials . . . . .

Letters to the Editor . . . . .

The Drama of the Saar Basin . . . . .

### Features

Sunset Stories . . . . .

The Diary of Snobs, Our Dog . . . . .

Radio . . . . .

The Studio . . . . .

The Little League . . . . .

Press of the World . . . . .

Architecture, Art, Theaters, Musical Events . . . . .

## POLISH-GERMAN TREATY DISPUTE NOW SETTLED

Negotiations Are to Be Re-opened—Private Arms Manufacture

By Wireless

GENEVA, March 10—Through the good offices of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, an agreement was reached last night by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, and August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, to re-open the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Germany and Poland. This, it is hoped, will have such a pacific effect on the relations of the two countries as to render possible a settlement of other difficulties. The task of fixing the date for the conference on the private manufacture of arms has been passed on by the Council to a special commission, which will meet on March 14 to discuss this matter. The League's interest in this question arises from Article 8 of the Covenant, which declares that private enterprise in the implements of war is open to grave objections, and that the Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant on such manufacture can be prevented, while Article 23 gives the League a general supervision over the armaments traffic.

An attempt was made in the convention of St. Germain after the war to control this traffic by international agreement. It was proposed to set up a Central International Bureau under the authority of the League of Nations for the purpose of collecting statistics as to the trade in arms and ammunition, while certain zones of prohibition, including nearly the whole of the African continent and the former continental possessions of Turkey in Asia, were to be established.

The treaty, however, was never

ratified, and matters drifted on until 1925 when at a League of Nations Conference held at Geneva a draft scheme for the control of the private manufacture of arms was proposed by the British representative, which provided that no company or private firm should engage in the production or sale of armaments without a government license, or without informing its government of all the foreign orders it accepts, and such a company was to have no controlling interest in a newspaper or be under foreign control.

What steps should be taken in respect of states, members of the League which are in arrears in their contributions to the upkeep of the Geneva organization, was one of the questions upon which the Council deliberated yesterday.

The British Empire makes a larger donation than any other country, and some of the South American States the smallest. Of these latter Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru are in arrears, but their failure to pay up is small as compared with China's default, which amounts to 4,667,832 gold francs. Liberia, Guatemala and Panama had their arrears wiped off, while Peru, which owes less than a fourth of China's indebtedness, may perhaps receive some adjustment of her arrears.

China's case is, of course, exceptional. It has not been able to pay owing to its internal troubles, and the sum represents only a comparatively small amount for a comparatively small instance. For China the payment of the Council will wait, but it does want state members of the League to understand that they must take their obligations seriously. Hence the reminder which the Council is giving to certain of its members by raising the question of their legal status as members of the League so long as they remain in default.

The consideration of this matter was confidential, but it is understood the Council has decided to communicate to the Assembly a report which lays down that nonpaying members, while not automatically expelled from the League, may be declared no longer members, in accordance with Article 16 of the Covenant.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Opening of Statler Hotel. Illustrated lecture, "Across the Andes and Down the Amazon with a Geologist," Appalachian Mountain Club, supper, 6.

Meeting of the Victorian Club, Copley-Place, dinner, 8. Mechanical Building, Automobile show. Mechanics Building, continues through Saturday.

Lecture, "Through the White Mountain," with the Wild and Forest Club, by the Rev. Charles W. Casson, Boston Public Library, 8.

Free tour of Ford assembling plant, Framingham, 1 to 10, continues through tomorrow.

Annual meeting of the Yankee Division, Club, Framingham, 8.

Dinner of the Battery A, Commonwealth Armory, 6:30.

Lecture on "Modern Poets and Their Art," by Miss Harriet Monroe, 6 Byron Street, 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Fleming Quartet, 8:15.

Theaters

R. E. Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Colonial—The "Ghost Train," 8:30.

Hollis—"Charm," 8:15.

St. James—"Fire," 8:15.

Rehearsals—"Macbeth," 8.

Shubert—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free admission. Tuesdays, 10 to 4. Thursdays and Fridays at 11. Sunday admission free. Society of Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, \$1.00 a year; \$6.00 for three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rates for post office provided for in section 103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

**D. Moses & Co.**  
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, LYNCHBURG, VA.

White Star STEAM LAUNDRY  
LYNCHBURG, VA.

Let us wash your blankets by our new method: Satisfaction Guaranteed. We make them fluffy like new.

How about our "Family Wash" Plant?

**J. B. Baum Co.**  
Jewelers  
Service Comes First  
Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

"Say It With Flowers"

**Arthur Langhans FLORIST**  
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION  
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

**Stone & Thomas**

Madelon  
Spring Modes  
Have Arrived

Please Mention  
The Christian Science Monitor

Wheeling, West Virginia

## MME. BORODIN'S RELEASE SOUGHT

British Charge on Way to Peking on Her Behalf—General Strike Urged

SHANGHAI, March 10 (AP)—Owen O'Malley, British Chargé d'Affaires, is reported to be on the way to Peking in an attempt to intercede in behalf of Mme. Borodin, who was arrested when the Soviet steamer Pamiat Lenin, was seized by units of the army of Gen. Chang Tsung-chang on Saturday. It is stated that Mr. O'Malley is acting at the request of her husband, Michael Borodin, adviser to the Cantonese Government.

The northern army is using the Pamiat Lenin to transport troops to centers where they are needed to prevent an advance by the southern Nationalist armies.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The Soviet consulate here has heard nothing from the Consul since he left for Nanking to try to secure the release of the Russians. This has occasioned some anxiety.

Headquarters of the Postal Workers Union was raided by the police last night while a meeting was in progress, and the police were discussing preparations for another general strike. Seventy-nine men were arrested, including a representative of the General Labor Union and the secretary of the Postal Union. All but these two officials were released.

The police seized pamphlets advocating a general strike and lauding the Kuomintang, or Republican Revolutionary Party, which has affiliations with the Cantonese. Handbills printed in Hindustani urge troops of the Shanghai defense force not to shoot Chinese found near the Punjabi bazaars on the Yangtze.

Anti-foreign manifestations occurred at Wuhu, 200 miles west of Shanghai, throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, in the course of which rioters wrecked the Customs House and the Post Office. Foreign men were concentrated under the protection of the steamer Kutwo left Wuhu with a group of foreign women and children who were taken aboard several days ago as a consequence of mob riots which preceded occupation of the town by Cantonese forces.

An earlier official American report said that American women and children had been placed aboard the United States destroyer Preble, and it is uncertain whether these were taken on board the Kutwo before she sailed.

**LIBERALS BACK GRANT FOR DEFENSE FORCE AT SHANGHAI**

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BOSTON, March 10 (AP)—Fair tonight and Friday; temperatures Friday, 55; Saturday, 60; Sunday, 65. Moderate winds shifting to east and south.

Southern England: Fair tonight and Friday; rising winds Saturday, moderate to fresh north shifting to east and southeast winds.

Colonial New England: Fair tonight and Friday; rising temperatures Friday; diminishing northwest winds becoming moderate variable.

**OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 26 Montreal ..... 24  
Atlantic City ..... 34 Memphis ..... 46  
Buffalo ..... 30 New York ..... 45  
Calgary ..... 8 Philadelphia ..... 36  
Charleston ..... 45 Pittsburgh ..... 36  
Chicago ..... 32 Portland, Me. ..... 30  
Denver ..... 26 Portland, Ore. ..... 42  
Des Moines ..... 40 Portland, Ore. ..... 42  
Galveston ..... 52 Salt Lake City ..... 42  
Hatteras ..... 42 San Francisco ..... 42  
Helsinki ..... 22 Seattle ..... 38  
Honolulu ..... 22 Tampa ..... 66  
Kansas City ..... 48 Washington ..... 35  
Los Angeles ..... 50

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:53 p. m.; Friday, 5:17 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:14 p. m.

**Mc CLASKEY**

MASTER CLEANER  
and DYER

12th and CHAPLINE STREETS

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

PHONE YOUR ORDERS by calling either of these numbers:

350—351—352—1046-R  
or Let Us Call You

**W. A. DRIEHorST CO.**

GROCERIES FRESH MEATS

FRANCE LYNN, W. Va.

"We are the exclusive sole agents for WHEELING for the Richelieu Brand of high grade canned fruits and vegetables."

Over 75 Years in Business

PAINTS  
VARNISHES  
GLASS

**W. A. WILSON & SONS**

1409 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Phone Wheeling 4650

**B. J. NEUHARDT**

High Grade Men's Wear

Agents for

Kuppenheimer and

Langruck Clothes

Dunlap, Stetson, and

Borsolino Hats

Manhattan Shirts

1205-1207 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Security  
Trust  
Company

WHEELING, W. Va.

Bank with us by mail. Let the Postman be your messenger.

Particular attention given to non-resident depositors.

\* Resources Over  
4½ Million Dollars

Member Federal Reserve Banking System

Bank with us by mail. Let the Postman be your messenger.

Distributors for

DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO. ~ GLOBE-WERNICKE CO. ~ GUNN FURNITURE CO.

## JAPAN RAPIDLY AIDS HOMELESS

Food Flowing Into Region Devastated by Earthquake—Barracks Constructed

TOKYO, March 10 (AP)—Official reports to the home office here say 2458 persons perished, 4107 were injured, and 88 are missing. About 6000 houses were destroyed by fire or collapse, and more than 2000 were badly damaged.

The homeless are being rapidly relieved through the construction of barracks, and food is flowing to the devastated region.

The army, navy and police are making every effort to reach the people affected by the earthquake in Central Japan, but broken railway tracks, river roads and flooded country are hindering them. Violent wind and rough seas have prevented destroyers from reaching the scene with supplies. Communication with the region still is spasmodic.

A late dispatch from Miyazu says the rain has stopped there, enabling relief work to be carried on.

The police are maintaining strict order in the earthquake zone. Thus far no looting or other crime has been reported. Thousands of coolies are at work repairing the roads as soldiers and sailors are building crude barracks to shelter the survivors.

Mineyama, Kaya, Onogachi, Yamada, Ichita and other desolated towns and villages are badly in need of food and other supplies. The rivers Noda and Puda have overflowed to such an extent as to seriously interfere with relief parties.

The Tokyo municipality and the Chamber of Commerce are raising relief funds. Prefectural governors are being urged by the Home Office to collect supplies and money.

**CHARLES MACPHERSON**

Execution Order Denied

PEKING, March 10 (AP)—Gen. Yang Yu-ting, Marshal Chang Tso-lin's chief of staff, declared emphatically today that Chang had not ordered the execution of the three Russian couriers arrested Saturday when White Russians serving with the Shanghai defense army seized the Soviet steamer Pamiat Lenin.

General Yang added that the three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M. Siere, formerly a clerk at the Soviet Embassy, Peking, en route to his new post at Hankow, and Mm. Krill and Griedes, diplomatic couriers en route from Moscow to Hankow.

The three Russians arrested with Mme. Borodin have been identified as M.

## CANADA TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Constitution Can Be Altered When Provinces Wish, Says Minister

OTTAWA, March 10 (Special) — The appointing of a special committee to consider amending the British North America Act "To enable us more adequately to cope with the complicated problems which now confront Canada," was urged in Parliament yesterday by J. S. Woods-worth, Labor member for Winnipeg North Center. He considered that Canada was behind Australia and South Africa in not possessing the right to amend its constitution so as to keep abreast of the times. Much of the dissatisfaction now in the Maritime Provinces and the West he thought was due to the inflexibility of a code of laws made 60 years ago.

The Senate was the chief stumbling block to progress, nullifying the will of the people in countless instances, said Mr. Woods-worth. He considered that they were the representatives of the big interests, the Senator alone being president of 12 companies and a director of 30, and most of them belonging to interlocking directorates controlling the capital and industry of Canada. He assured the French members that minority rights would be adequately safeguarded when amending the act.

Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, took exception to the resolution on the ground that the Constitution had been drawn up by the provinces and the Federal Parliament had no authority to tamper with it. It was the intention to call a conference of the provinces to consider the matter in question and money had already been voted for the purpose. "The provinces are as free and independent in their own sphere as Parliament is in its jurisdiction, and the Constitution can be altered when they so desire," said the Minister.

While the consensus of opinion was in favor of constitutional changes, it agreed with Mr. Lapointe that the matter must be left to a joint conference of the Dominion and the provinces.

## TEXTILE TESTING MEETINGS PLANNED

Technology Sessions Will Be Addressed by Delegates

The annual spring meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, committee on textiles, will open at Massachusetts Institute of Technology tomorrow with meetings during the day and a banquet at Walker Memorial Building in the evening.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of Technology, will make the address of welcome at the dinner and discuss the relations of the institute to the textile industry. Dr. W. F. Edwards of New York, chairman of the textiles committee, will speak on the future of textile testing in the United States. Representatives of the cotton and wool manufacturers associations also will make addresses.

The production and use of such fabrics as enter into the construction of automobile tires, airplane wings, balloons, hose piping, belting and other mechanical uses will be discussed in the meetings.

There will be a motion picture of the manufacture of silk in the United States, and a discussion of the methods of producing rayon, the artificial silk made from cellulose. The Friday afternoon sessions and the banquet are open to the public.

### MUSIC

**Paul Roes**

Paul Roes, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last evening, for which the program consisted partly of works of his own composition. Mr. Roes played "Night," which he composed in 1922, and "Eternal Life" written recently and last night performed for the first time. For the balance of the evening, the music listed was Bach's D major Organ Prelude and Fugue (transcribed by Busoni), Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 53, and a group of Chopin pieces.

Mr. Roes' playing is an index to his style of writing. Every phrase, be it of his own composition or the product of another writer, sounds as though the pianist were improvising it at the precise moment of playing. This improvisatory manner of his gives a pleasant flavor to the music he has written. Since he plays neither very seriously nor very lightly, but moderately, and with an unassuming directness, he does not

attempt to magnify the importance of the music he has produced. These pieces are frankly a series of tone-impressions, with little pretense of development. They rely on a constant use of melodic harmonies for atmospheric sketches, a practice which may easily become a bit tedious. But Mr. Roes is skillful in his alternation of chordal progressions, and often secures warmly tinted sections. His playing, entirely suited to such music, enhances its values.

With Bach and Beethoven, however, the very characteristic heard with good result in the original music proved a little distracting. For surely Bach cannot long keep normal mind if a suggestion of fragmentariness enters. Beethoven, on the other hand, although he did not altogether profit from such interpretation, did gain a certain unusual individuality. It would be so easy to say, that Mr. Roes

## Universal Draft Advocates Welcome Action of France

Measure Taking Profits Out of War Declared Best Way to Guarantee World Peace

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—War Department officials who have been active in the campaign for conscription of wealth in time of war, taking the profits out of war, and universal draft of man-power and industry, are studying the action of the French Chamber of Deputies, who passed, 500 to 31, a universal draft law, affecting all Frenchmen and French industry.

A feature of the French law is the

players' dollars for such material as we got. That was too much. There was the greatest confusion. There was waste and extravagance, in some instances profiteering."

It is the argument of many commentators on the French action that if the profit is taken out of war by law in advance the chances of war itself will be greatly reduced.

Makes War More Remote

This program, Mr. Davis declares, renders the prospect of war more remote.

"It curbs the jingo, who usually shouts for war and when war comes keeps on shouting while the others are fighting and working. It curbs the jingo and exhibits a spirit of disposition, knowing that he would profit by a state of war, because the profits in the fulfillment of war contracts would be so reduced. It tends to make the prospective adversary pause in the contemplation of provocative moves."

Col. Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, emphasized this point in lauding the American Legion, which has taken an active part in urging the universal war service proposal. He said at a Legion address:

"The fact that the American Legion is leading the fight for universal war service legislation should be conclusive proof that the servicemen generation not only wants peace, but intends that we shall have it. It is the best prescription for peace that we have been able to devise."

### MAINE MAN HEADS MUSIC SUPERVISORS

Officers Are Elected at Worcester Conference

WORCESTER, Mass., March 10 (Special) — Timely addresses on music, round-table discussions and the election of officers featured the session of the Eastern Music Supervisors' conference held today in the high school of commerce and the Chamber of Commerce hall.

These officers were elected: President, Elbridge S. Stone of Auburn, Me.; first vice-president, M. Claude Rosenberry of Harrisburg, Pa.; second vice-president, Miss Pauline A. Meyer of Cortland, N. Y.; treasurer, Clarence Wells of Orange, N. J., and secretary, Miss Grace G. Pierce of Arlington.

The morning session was devoted to a visit by the 500 delegates to the Worcester State Normal Senior High and Grammar Schools where demonstrations in singing by the pupils were given.

Dr. Hollis Dann, professor of music education, New York University, was chairman of the round table discussion on the competition festival. Miss William Arden Fisher of Boston and Augustus D. Zanzig of Brookline were the speakers.

Speakers at the afternoon session included George H. Garlan, director of music, New York City, and Herbert Witherspoon, president of Chicago Musical College.

The day's program will be brought to a close tonight with a concert by the Worcester festival chorus in Mechanics Hall. The three days convention will close tomorrow night with a banquet following a day of round table talks on music.

**A MOUNTAIN OF WOOD PULP**  
Note the Figure of the Man Standing on This Pile of Wood Pulp and You Will Get a Graphic Impression of Just What This Means. There Are 25,000 Tons of Pulp Here Stored at a Paper Mill in Glen Falls, N. Y. Many a Noble Tree Fell, and Many a Forest Glade Was Turned into Stark, Glaring Slashing to Make This Pile, Which Will in Time Go Into the Sizing Vats and Under the Rolls to Emerge as Newsprint, and From There to Roar Forth from Newspaper Printing Presses to Tell the World What is Being Done, and How and When and Where.

"plays like a composer." But such a phrase is usually employed to mantle defections of technique or style and Mr. Roes needs no such palliative statement. His own merits, though they be not those of the typical concert pianist, are sufficiently in evidence to assert themselves to every listener.

**CHANNING COX HEADS TRAVELERS' SOCIETY**

Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Travelers' Aid Society at the annual business meeting held in the home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, 400 Beacon Street, yesterday. Miss Helen Thayer Miller, assistant secretary of the society, recounted her experiences with the "American Red Cross in the Wake of the Florida Hurricane."

Other officers elected were: John L. Grandin, treasurer; Miss Sophie M. Friedman, secretary; Miss Mary E. Bradley, Mrs. William H. Coolidge, Miss Rose L. Dexter, Mrs. William H. Gray, Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, Mrs. Chandler Hooley, Mrs. Pierpont Stackpole, Mrs. William R. C. Stephenson, Mrs. George W. Vaillant, Mrs. George H. Waterman and Rufus S. Wilson, directors for three years.

**PRairie PIPE LINE COMPANY**  
Prairie Pipe Line Company net of \$146,787 after charges and taxes for 1926 equals \$17.83 a share on \$81,000,000 stock, compared with \$15,228,607 or \$18.50 a share in 1925.



### Trico Radiator Covers Keep Walls Spotless

Radiator dirt is constantly smudging your expensive drapes, wallpaper, and painted woodwork. Permanent, yet inexpensive Trico Radiator Covers will stop it. And Trico Covers soon pay for themselves by reducing decorating costs. Ugly radiators become useful shelves and window seats. Patented humidifying water pans (concealed beneath top) provide purified air through winter months.

**That Tell-Tale Smudge**

Every spring you find it on walls, ceilings and drapes. End the smudge, even once and for all, with beautiful Trico radiator covers to match your own color scheme. No charge for estimates. Phone or send coupon.

Phone—Spaulding 4175

**Trico**  
Art Metal RADIATOR COVERS  
Mail This Coupon Today

ART METAL RADIATOR COVER CO.  
1782 N. Kalmor Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Gentlemen: Send illustrated booklet and full information on Trico Covers.  
Name .....  
Street .....  
City ..... State .....

W.M. ALLEN WHITE

## Handed to you by the postman —

the outstanding book each month with a guarantee of satisfaction!

**O**VER 40,000 of the most prominent individuals in the country have already subscribed to the service of the Book-of-the-Month Club. Frequently, however, the simple idea behind it still seems to be misunderstood.

The average person fails to read most of the important books, because he is either too busy or too neglectful to go out and buy them. How often has this happened to you? "I certainly want to read that book!" you say to yourself, when you see a review or hear a book praised highly, by someone whose taste you respect. But, in most cases, you never "get around to it."

It is to meet this situation, chiefly, that the Book-of-the-Month Club was organized; each month its subscribers receive the outstanding new book published that month—or some other book which they have the privilege of specifying.

How is the "outstanding" book each month chosen? The Book-of-the-Month Club has asked a group of well-known critics, whose judgment as to books and whose catholicity of taste have long been known to the public, to act as a Selecting Committee. They are: Henry Seidel Canby, Chairman; Heywood Broun, Dorothy Canfield, Christopher Morley and William Allen White. Each month, the new books, of all publishers, are presented to them. From these, by a majority vote, they choose what they consider to be the most outstanding and readable book each month. The theory is—and it works!—that any book appealing strongly to a majority of five

individuals of such good judgment and such differing tastes, is likely to be a book few people will care to miss reading.

Subscribers, however, are not obliged to accept the choice of the Committee. Tastes vary greatly. Before the book comes to you, you receive a carefully written report, telling what sort of book it is. If you don't judge that you will like it, you specify that some other new book be sent instead, making your choice from a list of other important new books, which are also carefully described to guide you in your choice. On the other hand, if you let the "book-of-the-month" come to you and find you are disappointed, even then you may exchange it for any other book you prefer. In other words, you are given a guarantee of satisfaction with any book you obtain upon the recommendation of the Committee.

The cost of this convenient service is—nothing. The cost of the books is the price set by the publisher himself.

Send for our prospectus, in which the details of the plan are completely outlined. It is working smoothly and satisfactorily for over 40,000 discriminating people. Your request will involve you in no obligation to subscribe.

**BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, Inc.**  
218 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.  
Please send me, without cost, your Prospectus outlining the details of the Book-of-the-Month Club Plan. This request involves me in no obligation to subscribe to your service.  
Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State .....

## FRIENDSHIP WON BY FELLOWSHIPS

Visiting British Students of Commonwealth Fund Travel Extensively

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Valuable contacts with American communities and institutions, warm friendships and a better appreciation of American interests have been established by British students who visited the United States last year under fellowships awarded by the Commonwealth Fund, according to a report just issued by the fund.

The Commonwealth Fund was established by the late Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, who designated that it should be used for the welfare of mankind.

Twenty British students received fellowships and entered American universities in the fall of 1925, the report said. This group has traveled extensively in the United States and 17 of the students will remain in this country for a second year of study. Twenty additional fellowships were awarded in June, 1926, and the students who received them are now in residence at their respective universities.

**New Awards Provided**

"So satisfactory has been the experience of the fund," the report declared, "that the trustees have recently authorized three additional fellowships for colonial residents in Great Britain, which may be awarded to exceptional candidates beginning in 1927."

The policy of the fund in the administration of fellowships has been to allow the fellows to work out their own plan of study with the faculty advisers in their universities.

During vacation periods the students have been encouraged to visit surrounding communities and to attend meetings on subjects of interest

to them. More extended travel during the summer recess was arranged to enable them to see as much of the United States as possible in connection with their particular interests or studies.

**Study University and Factory**

Universities, laboratories, libraries and museums were visited, the students inspected manufacturing establishments, met business and professional men and enjoyed American hospitality. All of these experiences, the report asserted, "have materially helped them to understand our people and our actions."

"Conversely, the Americans with whom they have come in contact have learned much regarding British conditions and points of view," the report continued. "This was to have been expected, but it is revealed and emphasized by the fund just issued by the Commonwealth Fund.

The 20 students who received fellowships in 1926 are distributed as follows: 3 at Yale, 3 at Harvard, 3 at Cornell, 3 at Columbia, 3 at the University of California, and 1 each at the universities of Stanford, Pennsylvania, Chicago and Michigan, and 1 at the United States Bureau of Standards.

**DEMOCRATS CONTEST WATERVILLE ELECTION**

WATERVILLE, Me., March 10 (AP)—As a result of the findings in the inspection yesterday of ballots cast Monday in Ward 1 and 2 for members of the board of education, the Democratic city committee has decided to continue their fight to put their candidates in office.

The returns Monday night showed Mrs. Grace W. Thompson, Republican, elected in Ward 1 over Harrison A. Smith, by five votes and John A. Rowell, Republican, elected in Ward 2 over Napoleon K. Marshall by two votes. The inspection showed Mrs. Thompson winning by three and Rowell and Marshall a tie with several votes contested in each ward by either party.

## MUSSOLINI PLAN BARS STRIKES

**Huge Social Experiment Is Involved in Project Approved by Cabinet**

**By Wireless**

ROME, March 10—Benito Mussolini held another cabinet meeting yesterday. The principal business done was to approve the legislative scheme for the Ministry of Corporations, which technically makes Signor Mussolini's vast social experiment of bringing into existence the corporative state a legalized system of employers and employees.

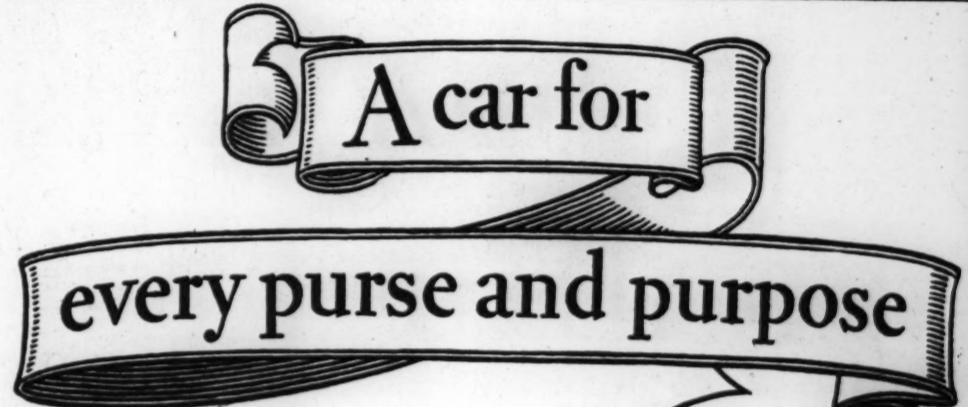
The scheme has six federations: Commerce, industry, banking, agriculture, sea and air transport, and land transport. The federations are split up into corporations representing various categories of labor.

The Ministry of Corporations forms the supreme head, but it is aided by a national council of corporations, presided over by Signor Mussolini.

State controls the chief basis of the new system which, while it forbids strikes, sets up labor courts where disputes between the men and their employers will be judged. This huge system will take some time to get into working order and when that is done the Fascist will probably turn their attention to replacing the actual Parliament by one in which all corporations will directly or indirectly be represented.

**COLUMBIA ENROLLS 35,229**

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Columbia University has 35,229 students, an increase of 1,582 over last year, it is announced. In addition to the resident students there are 9,600 students who follow courses away from the university, for which no academic credit is given. Summer session students number 13,219.



**THIS YEAR the General Motors line is an imposing Automobile Show in itself.**

**Here is every style of body. Every type of design—four cylinder, six cylinder, eight cylinder. Every improvement. Every price, from the Chevrolet touring car at \$525 to the Cadillac with special coach work at \$9,000. A car for every purse and purpose.**

**Every one of the models now on display is different and distinguished. Yet two unifying characteristics bind them all together:**

**1** **EVERY CLOSED BODY** is by Fisher. The quality of all body workmanship is Fisher quality. And because Fisher is owned by General Motors, and its plants are a part of the General Motors plants, you know that every resource has been utilized to make the body and the chassis a perfect quality unit.

**2** **EVERY MODEL** has shared in the advantages of General Motors research, purchasing standards and Proving Ground tests; and in the economies of volume production made possible by world-wide sales.

**WITH GREAT PRIDE we invite you to inspect these new cars. Dollar for dollar you will buy more value in the car you select because of General Motors quality and the public's purchase of more than 1,200,000 General Motors cars last year.**

## State Helps Govern Boston With Finance Commission

### Non-Political Body Keeps Watchful Eye on City Hall—Has Powers of Court of Law

Today The Christian Science Monitor publishes the fourth of a series of articles presenting a working picture of the principal departments of the City of Boston. Particular interest attaches to the functions of the city government in light of the forthcoming Institute of Public Service, which will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 16, 17, to discuss civic problems from the viewpoint of the taxpayer, and how he can contribute to a higher trained personnel in public office.

"A public service that doesn't even know the meaning of party politics!"

This is not a riddle. It is, in the words of its chairman, Charles E. Carr, the Boston Finance Commission.

Known to politicians as "the watchdog of the City Hall treasury," and to the newspaper headline writers as the "Fin Com," this commission actually is an independent body set up by the State to scrutinize and advise upon the financial transactions of the City of Boston.

Until the Finance Commission was copied by Lowell in 1925, it was unique among American municipal institutions, having been established by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1909.

It is the duty of the commission to investigate, at its discretion, all matters relating to appropriations, loans, expenditures, accounts, and methods of administration affecting Boston or Suffolk County or any of their departments, and to report upon its investigations from time to time to the Mayor, the City Council, the Governor or the Legislature. Obligation upon the commission is the making of an annual report to the Legislature in January of each year.

#### Under Surainity of State

Boston's municipal affairs are thus conducted, in a measure, under the suzerainty of the State, for, in addition to the Finance Commission, whose salaried chairman and four unsalaried associated commissioners being appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Executive Council, the Commissioners of Police is a State official, and the Legislature stipulates annually, in fixing the tax limit for the city, how much money it may appropriate for departments under the control of the Mayor.

Governmental conditions in Boston prior to 1909 caused the Legislature to constitute the commission. In 1907 a temporary commission was formed by John F. Fitzgerald, then Mayor, who approved nominations of members from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the real estate exchanges and other civic bodies. Its chairman was Nathan Matthews, a former Mayor of the city.

So effective was the work of this commission that in 1909 an amended city charter was made law whereby Boston city elections were made non-partisan and a permanent Finance Commission constituted. Its manner of appointment has separated it almost entirely from City Hall influence and it has never been housed under that roof.

The chairman of the commission, who gives a large part of his time to the work, receives a salary of \$5,000 a year. Its annual appropriation, at its inception was \$20,000, and the commissioners, a legal counselor, a stenographer and an office boy, carried on the work for a time. As the activities of the Commission have grown, this force has grown to consist of the counsel, a consulting engineer, two experienced municipal investigators, two trained social workers, two shorthand reporters and three typists. The Commission employs additional investigators from time to time, and the annual appropriation is now \$50,000.

#### Has Had Busy History

Every year of the 18 of its existence the commission has made many reports to the Mayor, City Council and the Legislature. It has sponsored new legislation before the Legislature, but there has been no fixed time for these activities. The numbers of investigations and reports have depended upon the immediate circumstances.

Mr. Carr said that the records of the commission and those in City Hall show effective co-operation, though somewhat tardy at times, on the part of the municipal officials. He emphasized this fact for the reason that the commission's communications to the Mayor or City Council are advisory merely. "The law gives us no teeth," remarked the chairman. "But the power of plain reasoning and the further force of publicity have often proved to be sufficiently effective."

The commission recommended repeatedly to the Mayor and Council the abolition of the Parental School and the Suffolk School for Boys before the city finally acted in compliance. Years ago all salaries were paid by cash and in the main at the treasury windows in City Hall. Time and money were lost and the commission iterated and reiterated the advice that the monthly salaries of teachers and departmental heads, as many other employees as possible, be paid by check. Finally this reform was put into effect and the work of the treasurer's office made correspondingly efficient.

"Every record, every book, every official paper is open to us at City Hall," said John C. L. Dowling, legal counsel for the commission. "While the commission has been compelled to criticize acts of administration at City Hall, the department heads and the employees in all departments accord us every facility in our work of inquiry and investigation there."

#### No Political Differences

Political differences have never appeared between the commission and the different city administrations which have come and gone since 1909. For several years three of the five members of the commission were Democrats while in the last five or six years the commissioners were Republican in state and national politics by a majority of one.

Admonitory reports have been sent to Democratic mayors by commissions in which the majority was controlled by that party and Mayor Nichols, a Republican, has received many advisory communications from the commission, the membership of which is in the majority Republican.

"We do not know what party

last evening at the sixtieth annual banquet of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, was speaker. An amendment to the constitution, making it possible to accept a girl of any creed into membership, was passed for the second and last time, putting it into effect. Formerly only girls of Protestant Evangelical churches were eligible. New directors, elected for a term of one year, are: Mrs. John H. Harwood, Mrs. Harold C. Stuart, Mrs. Harold Haskell and Miss Miriam E. Phillips. Those serving two years are Mrs. Louis Collin and Mrs. Norman F. Greeley. The following other directors, to serve for a term of three years, were re-elected: Mrs. Howard P. Converse, Mrs. Philip Gardner, Miss Marion Gordon, Mrs. Dudley R. Howe, Mrs. J. Alexander McCord, Mrs. Gordon Hutchins, Miss Anne M. Paul, Mrs. Max L. Talbot and Miss Christel W. Wilkins.

politics mean here," said Mr. Carr, himself a Republican.

The commission has the power to summon witnesses, place them under oath and can compel answers as though the hearings were being held in a court and before a trial judge.

Several times, following a report from the commission, have the necessary 10 taxpayers petitioned the courts for legal inquiry and trial into the matters which the commission has disclosed. One such which is now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts is the action brought by taxpayers in connection with the contract for filling in Columbus Park, South Boston, by the Coleman Brothers Company, the amount of money involved in this disputed contract is approximately \$200,000.

Another case in which the administration of the Finance Commission, unheeded at City Hall, was taken up by the taxpayers went to the courts in 1925, when the City Council journeyed to several cities, going as far westward as Chicago, studying certain public institutions. The commission questioned the right of the council to make such a tour at the expense of the taxpayers. The case was taken to court by ten of them and the city auditor and the councilmen were compelled to turn back to the city treasurer \$250.

Permits and licenses had been issued by many city departments for various privileges, such as occupation of the public streets and inspection of buildings for which fees had been charged. The Finance Commission advised the establishment of a schedule of fees for all such work, with the result that in the building department alone since that time more than \$400,000 has been collected. In the Public Works Department, by reason of these fees, about \$1,000,000 additional revenue has come to the city.

These examples show the value of the work of the Boston Finance Commission on its positive side," said Mr. Dowling. "It is also a potent repressive agency against irregularity or dishonesty."

## GROUP HONORS WOMAN POET

### Harriet Monroe Tells Boston Friends of Her Literary Experiences

At the Repertory Theater today a group of friends of literature met at luncheon to greet Miss Harriet Monroe, editor since its establishment of "Poetry," a magazine of verse published in Chicago. Leighton Rollins assumed leadership of the incident and it offered a diversified group of workers, not alone in literature but in the allied arts, opportunity to meet and to hear a woman whose influence has been great in the giving of poetry a place and voice of its own within the last decade.

By Lake Michigan, Miss Monroe began her labor of solicitude for poetry as a useful and rich expression of life's progress. Of herself she was writer, in alone of poetry but of poems and articles. Her first published book was "Valeria and Other Poems" and in it appeared sonnets which were to be a characteristic form frequently found in her work.

Young poets were appearing on the Chicago horizon, to be mildly viewed at first, then seen with cumulative interest through the earnest effort of Miss Monroe to give their work a hearing. Finally, fitted somehow into the enormous labor of carefully reading the contributions which arrived in increasing volume for the official judgment of the editor of Poetry, Miss Monroe brought out book "Poet and Their Art," a gathering together of certain essays and articles, some of which had already appeared in Poetry and provided estimates of such men as Lee Sarrett, Carl Sandburg, Edward Arlington Robinson and others. It was one of comparatively small books furthering her own reputation as a writer which Miss Monroe permitted herself in days when Poetry was still an experiment fraught with the doubts and hazards common to such a literary undertaking.

Today Miss Monroe was able, as an expression of her appreciation for hospitality, to give some informal view of her literary experiences. Various greetings, characteristic of a city wherein poetry gains increasingly friendly reception, a fact not without its root in Miss Monroe's own efforts, were expressed for Miss Monroe. And this evening Miss Monroe will read from her own works, under the auspices of Marjorie Knapp, at 6 Byron Street.

## SENATE REJECTS BILL FORCING VACCINATION

Without debate the Senate yesterday accepted the report of the committee on public health against adoption of the bill to extend compulsory vaccination into private schools. The committee report was "leave to withdraw." The report now will go to the House for consideration.

## BOSTON Y. W. C. A. HOLDS ITS SIXTIETH BANQUET

Young working women of Paris are being given much the same opportunities as they are in Boston through the Y. W. C. A. there. Mrs. Grace Whitney Hoff, founder

## VETERAN MOTOR DEALERS LUNCH

### Old-Timers' Gathering Has Plain Good Time With Sales Talk

An "Old Timers" luncheon this noon attracted a score or more of the men who have been connected with the automobile trade in Boston since its inception here three decades ago. It was held at the Copley-Plaza in conjunction with the twenty-fifth silver jubilee of the Boston Automobile Show.

Among those invited to the luncheon were: Arthur Hinchcliffe, J. W. Bowmen, C. S. Henshaw, C. E. Fay,

country so far this year show a 30 per cent increase over a similar period last year.

George W. Sweet, president of the Studebaker Sales Company of Boston, reported sales in this section so far this year are 2½ times as great as the same period last year.

William O. LaFave, vice-president of the First National Bank, spoke on "Financing." D. J. Wilmoughy, branch manager, was toastmaster.

Spring buying of motorcars is six to eight weeks in advance this year, according to exhibitors who report car buyers have shown a steady upward movement. Dealers and distributors find that in general business conditions are better and report that they have been unable to stock cars as in previous years. Factory orders in many plants surpass production.

Among the most recent buyers at the show was Frank G. Allen, Lieu-

## CAMPAIGN COST LIMIT PROPOSED

### Maine Amendment Would Restrict Unlimited Newspaper Advertising

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special)—Calling for \$5000 as a limit for state-wide campaign expenditures of candidates for the United States Senate, instead of the present \$1500 allowed by the primary law, William H. Holman of Bangor, Representative, yesterday filed an amendment to the Hale bill.

Under the provisions of the Hale bill, which passed the House recently after a prolonged debate, candidates would be permitted to spend unlimited amounts for newspaper advertising, and without including them in their sworn statements. In other respects, the Hale bill retains all the essentials of the present primary expenditures law.

Under the Holman amendment, which was tabled pending the printing of several hundred copies, there would be a limit of expenditures of \$2000 for representatives to the National House, \$500 for State senators and county officers, \$300 for representatives from districts having three or more, and \$150 for districts with less. The \$500 for State senators and county officers is for each 10,000 votes cast in the previous gubernatorial election, but few counties exceed this total.

Representative Holman said he had discussed the amendment with the Governor, who, he declared, had approved the proposed changes. The Bangor man added that his amendment would not affect the districts primarily, which he said "have given Maine some of its cleanest and ablest leaders."

In support of his amendment, Mr. Holman argued that "this would give the poor man an equal opportunity with the rich man, which would not obtain if candidates were allowed unlimited newspaper advertising."

Opponents of the Hale bill charged that the exemption in favor of newspaper advertising would completely nullify the entire primary law. The Holman amendment is expected to prove satisfactory to many of those who voted for the exemption.

## PROTECTION ORDER IN ANNUAL SESSION

### REO "FLYING CLOUD" PROVING POPULAR

#### New Model Attracts Much Attention at Show

Considerable attention at the automobile show is centered on Reo's new "Flying Cloud," comprising a line of five all-steel body types, and named after the original "Flying Cloud" of the nineteenth century.

George A. Patten, president of the Linscott Motor Car Company, Boston, Reo distributors, describes the car thus: "The power plant is entirely new, with a new valve arrangement, seven-bearing crankshaft, vibration damper, oil-filter and air cleaner.

It afforded those gathered a chance to recall many pleasing memories associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and the meal progressed and the "Old Timers" "swapped stories and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1926, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unlike that at any of the numerous other dealer luncheons this week.

Today's affair was purely a social gathering and the pleasing lack of sales talk such as has marked other like occasions was noticeable. There were no sales to be pushed and all were at ease.

At a luncheon of 300 in another room at the same hotel, Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., the principal speaker, told Studebaker dealers that the sales of the Studebaker cars throughout the

tenant-Governor, who purchased a new LaSalle phaeton, companion car to the Cadillac, for his daughter, Mary. There is no telling what Governor Fuller will buy tonight when he attends the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard. Who knows? He is scheduled to attend the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard.

It afforded those gathered a chance to recall many pleasing memories associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and the meal progressed and the "Old Timers" "swapped stories and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1926, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unlike that at any of the numerous other dealer luncheons this week.

Today's affair was purely a social gathering and the pleasing lack of sales talk such as has marked other like occasions was noticeable. There were no sales to be pushed and all were at ease.

At a luncheon of 300 in another room at the same hotel, Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., the principal speaker, told Studebaker dealers that the sales of the Studebaker cars throughout the

tenant-Governor, who purchased a new LaSalle phaeton, companion car to the Cadillac, for his daughter, Mary. There is no telling what Governor Fuller will buy tonight when he attends the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard. Who knows? He is scheduled to attend the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard.

It afforded those gathered a chance to recall many pleasing memories associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and the meal progressed and the "Old Timers" "swapped stories and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1926, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unlike that at any of the numerous other dealer luncheons this week.

Today's affair was purely a social gathering and the pleasing lack of sales talk such as has marked other like occasions was noticeable. There were no sales to be pushed and all were at ease.

At a luncheon of 300 in another room at the same hotel, Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., the principal speaker, told Studebaker dealers that the sales of the Studebaker cars throughout the

tenant-Governor, who purchased a new LaSalle phaeton, companion car to the Cadillac, for his daughter, Mary. There is no telling what Governor Fuller will buy tonight when he attends the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard. Who knows? He is scheduled to attend the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard.

It afforded those gathered a chance to recall many pleasing memories associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and the meal progressed and the "Old Timers" "swapped stories and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1926, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unlike that at any of the numerous other dealer luncheons this week.

Today's affair was purely a social gathering and the pleasing lack of sales talk such as has marked other like occasions was noticeable. There were no sales to be pushed and all were at ease.

At a luncheon of 300 in another room at the same hotel, Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., the principal speaker, told Studebaker dealers that the sales of the Studebaker cars throughout the

tenant-Governor, who purchased a new LaSalle phaeton, companion car to the Cadillac, for his daughter, Mary. There is no telling what Governor Fuller will buy tonight when he attends the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard. Who knows? He is scheduled to attend the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard.

It afforded those gathered a chance to recall many pleasing memories associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and the meal progressed and the "Old Timers" "swapped stories and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1926, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unlike that at any of the numerous other dealer luncheons this week.

Today's affair was purely a social gathering and the pleasing lack of sales talk such as has marked other like occasions was noticeable. There were no sales to be pushed and all were at ease.

At a luncheon of 300 in another room at the same hotel, Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., the principal speaker, told Studebaker dealers that the sales of the Studebaker cars throughout the

tenant-Governor, who purchased a new LaSalle phaeton, companion car to the Cadillac, for his daughter, Mary. There is no telling what Governor Fuller will buy tonight when he attends the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard. Who knows? He is scheduled to attend the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard.

It afforded those gathered a chance to recall many pleasing memories associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and the meal progressed and the "Old Timers" "swapped stories and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1926, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unlike that at any of the numerous other dealer luncheons this week.

Today's affair was purely a social gathering and the pleasing lack of sales talk such as has marked other like occasions was noticeable. There were no sales to be pushed and all were at ease.

At a luncheon of 300 in another room at the same hotel, Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., the principal speaker, told Studebaker dealers that the sales of the Studebaker cars throughout the

tenant-Governor, who purchased a new LaSalle phaeton, companion car to the Cadillac, for his daughter, Mary. There is no telling what Governor Fuller will buy tonight when he attends the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard. Who knows? He is scheduled to attend the show accompanied by his staff. Perhaps it will be a Packard.

It afforded those gathered a chance to recall many pleasing memories associated with the motor industry in its earliest stages and the meal progressed and the "Old Timers" "swapped stories and compared notes between this show and the first held here in 1926, good-fellowship manifested itself in a manner unlike that at any of the numerous other dealer luncheons this week.

Today's affair was purely a social gathering and the pleasing lack of sales talk such as has marked other like occasions was noticeable. There were no sales to be pushed and all were at

## MOTOR PARKING BILL IS HEARD

Question of Nahant Space Is One of "Filling" Legislators Are Told

Hearing was given this morning by the House Ways and Means Committee on the bill reported by the Metropolitan Affairs Committee for the construction of automobile parking spaces on the Nahant highway. Commissioner Keniston explained that the commission now has the land, and the work consists merely of a slight fill.

Hearing was given on the resolution for a further investigation of the advisability of filling in part of Fort Point Channel and South Bay.

The resolve adds to the present commission the commissioner of public health. Present members are the public works commissioners with the chairman of the metropolitan planning division and the Boston planning board. Appropriation of \$25,000 is asked for the study, but it is said \$10,000 would allow of reasonable study this year.

Representative Logan of Boston spoke, urging an investigation of the advisability of constructing a parkway to connect Stony Brook reservation with the Blue Hills reservation. This would be an important link in the proposed circumferential highway, he said.

Representative Sandberg of Quincy and Representative Babcock of Milton urged an investigation relative to the opening of Granite Avenue and Willard Street in Milton and Quincy between the East Milton Station and the West Quincy Station. With the opening of the southern artery, they declared, even heavier traffic than now will go through this route. It is desired to widen from 40 to 70 feet. One widening connected with this has been completed and another is already ordered, it was said.

Commissioner Keniston explained his proposal for a new general office building to be located on the site of the Metropolitan district commission. He explained that the commission, with the planning division and the new water supply commission, now are paying \$25,000 a year rental. He estimated the cost of a new building at \$45,000. This yearly cost would be covered, while from available space which could be rented to other state divisions \$42,000 a year could be realized.

Hearing also was given on the petition for an investigation of the need of a shelter at Uphams Corner for car owners transferring there. Representative Bradbury of Cambridge for the street railways committee, said that "thousands transfer there daily and that with open land about it, there is no protection from storms. H. Ware-Barnum, for the trustees of the Elevated, said there are about 6000 transfers at this point daily, but that not over half would be served by any feasible shelter that could be built. He did believe an investigation would be a good thing.

## ITALY'S ACTION STIRS MOSCOW

(Continued from Page 1)

pursuing a policy openly hostile to Great Britain. His Government, he said, continued to "maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet rather than introduce an element of instability into the European situation. He admitted that there had been some mention of the Bessarabian treaty at his recent meeting with Benito Mussolini.

**Follows Exchange of Notes**  
The present incident follows closely an exchange of tart notes between London and Moscow, the British accusing the Soviet of anti-British propaganda and the Soviet charging the British with similar activities against the Moscow Government.

Announcement of the ratification in Rome was accompanied by assurance from the Italian Foreign Office that it was not to be interpreted either as a hostile act against Russia or as a gesture of special assistance for Britain in its present strained relations with Moscow. Italy merely desired, it was added, to live up to an international obligation assumed by the previous Italian Government and to strengthen further the ties of friendship binding Italy and Rumania.

**Japan's Ratification Needed**  
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10—Ratification of the Bessarabian agreement by Japan is still needed to bring the 1920 treaty between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Rumania into force, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in official circles here, the Rumanian view is that the treaty becomes effective as soon as Italy has deposited its instruments of ratification in Paris not being shared at Downing Street.

But if the Bucharest statement is correct and Japan is prepared to follow the Italian example immediately, a highly interesting situation arises, for the treaty declares that a commission of three members, one appointed by the allied powers, one by Rumania and one "by the Council of the League on behalf of Russia" must be constituted within 15 days to delimit "on the spot" the new Rumanian frontier.

Undoubtedly Russia would repudiate the Council of the League's appointment if this provision was carried out. Indeed rejection of Rumania's entire claim to Bessarabia is the only point of agreement between the White and Red Russians.

Ratification by Rumania, the Italo-Rumanian treaty of friendship signed last September is expected here coincident with the Italian ratification of the Bessarabian agreement.

## ANTIQUITIES SOCIETY TO SEEK ENDOWMENTS

Plans to raise \$50,000 to make two buildings owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities fireproof were announced by the Rev. Gleason T. Morse, director

of the society's museum in the Otis House, Cambridge and Lynde Streets, at the seventeenth annual meeting yesterday. Funds to endow branch museums in Danversport, Saugus, Lincoln, R. I., Litchfield, Conn., and Portsmouth, N. H., will also be sought, he said, and referred to a prospective \$200,000 endowment.

The acquisition of 6000 postal cards of New England homes and 2000 stereoscopic views was announced. Officers elected were: Charles K. Bolton, president; Hollis French, vice-president; William C. Endicott, treasurer; Albert Thorne, recording secretary; William Sumner Appleton, corresponding secretary; Thomas G. Frothingham, librarian; the Rev. Morse, director; Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Richard Ward, Henry Endicott and Edmund Q. Sylvester, trustees for three years.

## BILL TO DISMISS STUDENTS OPPOSED

BANGOR, Me., March 10 (Special)—Strongly opposing legislative action requiring the public schools to dismiss their pupils a certain number of hours a week for religious instruction, Dr. Payson Smith of Boston, Commissioner of Education for the State of Massachusetts, told the members of Bangor Teachers' Club in the high school assembly hall yesterday that "the responsibility of religious education should be in the home and not in the schools."

I observe that a hearing is scheduled to be held in August regarding the release of children from the schools for religious instruction. Such a proposal seems to me unwise for three reasons:

"First, because the home is weakened by the shifting of one of its most important responsibilities to the school. This instruction should be taken care of by the home and the public; second, because the school has a clear-cut job for all children, and should not take a responsibility which would lessen its efficiency; third, because our public schools have long been noted for their lack of sectarian influence of any kind. I do not believe that pupils should be separated into groups, to be sent to their various places of worship from the school. The virtue of the public schools is its lack of creed, race and class distinction."

## JAIL SENTENCE GIVEN DISORDERLY STRIKER

"No organization has the right to tell him where he shall not work," Judge Michael J. Murray in Municipal Court said today in disposing of the case of Max Welkin, a striking hatmaker, whom he sentenced to

## BOSTON'S NEW STATLER OPENS FORMALLY AT DINNER TONIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

"We decided to build; we built; here it is." Thus did he refer to an institution representing millions of dollars.

### Rooms at Popular Prices

It is Mr. Statler's theory that in order to sell the public rooms at a reasonable price—and the new hotel contains 253 rooms, priced at \$3.50 each, and a similar number at \$4—the original building cost per room must remain low. But not at the price of inherent beauty, convenience and efficiency.

Thus the hotel has been fitted generously, even opulently, with fine feeling for a surrounding of grace; it is even sumptuous, but never loud, never gaudy. Subdued gold leaf is conservatively handled. Gold leaf is prominent in decoration, but only in proximity to an affecting Empire green curtain, and the tempering, molten colors of antique tapestry and the palm room is a pipe organ.

The elevators, observing the precision of a train schedule by a Boardman control system, are recessed to withdraw passengers from the ordinary passing to and fro in the lobby. The elevator starting signal is automatically timed. A car pursues its running schedule; if it is delayed, its waits at the top is shortened to make up time on the downward journey, all within the speed limit dictated by the system as compatible with good service. Similarly the car advancing its schedule is slowed when a green light glowing in the signal rank notifies the operator.

### Salesmen Well Cared For

On the fourth floor are combined sample and bedrooms for commercial travelers. Here is no pattern of scrapping. Extra width windows, walls wainscoted in wood to table height, with sections which can be lifted for display tables enhance their versatility. No beds are visible. An in-door service provides a bed which folds upright against a swiveling door, turning it into an alcove out of sight. The only other guest space on this floor are clubrooms.

The Boston Rotary Club has permanent quarters here. Others are devoted to the convenience of visitors who cannot afford to wait upon arrival but who wish facilities for changing while waiting. The remainder of the fourth floor accommodates linen rooms, officers' headquarters and the house telephone exchange.

The entire third floor is devoted to employees' living and dining quarters.

The rooms are equipped with the essential characteristic of guest rooms. Employees' sitting rooms, a radio loudspeaker, dining room, kitchen and cafeteria, the officers' dining room and employees' laundry are all on this floor. Everything is based compatibly on the belief that pleasantly surrounded employees give good service.

### Two Acres of Glass, 7000 Doors

A fair-sized farm could be covered by Statler carpets, a 10-acre farm, by Statler carpets, a 10-acre farm, by instance. Nor have the virtues of variety been forgotten. Thus in a suite overlooking the Public Garden a plum-colored carpet restrains the

instance, with merangues, and curtains and fascinating things it is impudent to call mere chocolate and cocoanut, white of egg and cherries.

### Provides for Breakdown

Thus, since electric power is of first importance to a man who believes electric power shall do as diverse and many tasks as possible, there are three rooms and the normal until all instantly interchangeable. And perhaps it is a whimsicality having something to do with Mr. Statler's original belief that every space in the service departments, as high up as the roof and as low as the laundry and storages, that are not painted in gleaming white or enamelled is painted in the lovely, mellow Empire green that occurs not only on wall spaces in the guest quarters but in furniture and hangings as well.

More than 14 tons of linen, household and wearing apparel make the capacity daily output of the hotel and guest laundries. Into the enormous washers, the centrifugal dryers and the flat work ironers will go more than 10,000 napkins each day, 6000 sheets, thousands of towels, bath cloths, bed spreads and the uniforms of maids and kitchen staff.

The guest laundry provides a "same day service," so that a guest may have his afternoon laundry done in the morning.

The ballroom and convertible assembly room, which has a separate approach, are simple and graceful in the midst of size and beautiful appointment! In a corridor next that leading to the permanent headquarters of the Professional Women's Club are admirably equipped beauty shops for women guests. Downstairs is an equally equipped barber shop for men. The hotel offices have been designed to remove as far as possible the less interesting mechanism of becoming a hotel guest.

### NEW AMERICAN BEEMBERG PLANT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (Special Correspondent)—The new rayon plant first unit constructed in Happy Valley by the American Beemberg Corporation now has an output of about 2000 pounds a day, which will be increased to 5000 by the middle of March. The ultimate capacity now is with the first unit is between 6000 and 7000 pounds a day.

The service afforded by 1300 workers in the hotel is a mosaic of little as well as the larger things. Mr. Statler was to learn that nearly everyone would far rather have a keyhole was above rather than below the doorknob.

The tipping system has been modified, with respect to bellboy service—and not to bellboy disadvantage—by the "servidor," which can be soundlessly unlocked from without as things which the guest may accept at his leisure are placed therein.

### NO SCRATCHES OF MAID'S KEY

A plunger in the door, rigid if the room is occupied, freed if the room is at the service of the chambermaid, eliminates the old, eerie sound of a key scratching hopefully in the lock. Maids need not carry heavy stores of linen about but convey them on silent and not unsightly trucks.

Completeness is important in each Statler guest room. More than 1000 of the rooms have both tub and shower. A full length mirror on the outside of the bathroom door is a survival of Mr. Statler's provision for days of full-length slacks. A reading lamp, spaces under the doors for unobtrusive admission of even stout Sunday papers, wood transoms to turn back hallway reflections, suitcase stands, easy chairs, fully proportioned desks, even a "housewife" with pins and needles, thread and buttons are no longer novelties in Statler hotels.

The magazine "Roundabout," edited and printed by the Statler organization is a new venture this year, a quick survey of the passing scene, ably illustrated, often droll, always timely.

### Radio at Bedside

The radio set is compactly concealed in a bedside drawer. Two switches and a loudspeaker attachment connect with a fourth floor radio control room, and a two-channel system provides a constant choice of two programs at least. On the roof, beside the printing shop where menus and house literature are printed is the new radio broadcasting station WBZA, tied up, as well, to

WBZ, Springfield.

It is expected at the office that

from 225,000 to 240,000 income tax returns will be filed in Massachusetts this year from individuals, corporations, partnerships and fiduciaries. Of these returns about 215,000 will be individual statements and checks.

At the Right May Be Seen a Corner of the Stage and Also Some of the Amplifiers That Will Be Used to Provide Music by Radio.

only cold but kept fresh by constant circulation.

Electricity provides a phenomenon of versatility. On the closed-in roof, where the Boardman control boards governing the elevator service are, it snaps and sparkles, blue and green and maize as the invisibly housed phored elevators move in the baseboard; it freezes ice cream—moreover the "aged" ice cream for an exquisite flavor, and whipped cream; it gives ironed clothes, somehow, an odor of sunlight.

It chips and shaves ice, it cools refrigerators, it makes light the delicate work of the hand laundries, the valet and that traditionally dull task, the cleaning of table silver. It does not bake bread, because John Kaelman, head baker, will say that bread and rolls should be baked by gas. But it bakes pastries and aids Arthur Kuck, the chef of the pastry department, to do mysteriously, for

the palm room is a pipe organ.

The elevators, observing the precision

## HISTORY OF OIL SHOWN IN FILMS

New England Association Sees and Hears of the Start of Industry

Three addresses marked today session of the third annual convention of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England at the American Hotel.

Frank W. Lovejoy of the Vacuum Oil Company, New York, gave a memorandum talk entitled the "Crystal Gazer"; Robert F. Lybeck of the Beacon Oil Company spoke on "Crankcase Dilution and Contamination"; and E. M. Walters, inspection

sought the opinion of the 20,000 in the subscription audiences of the Theater Guild, and found they were almost unanimously opposed to censorship. She characterized the present bill as impractical because of its refusal to allow changes in manuscript after approval without cause for revocation of the license.

The chief speakers for the measure

were the Rev. Dr. John Roach Stratton, pastor of Cavan Baptist Church, New York; the Rev. Edward Young, formerly chaplain of the Actors' Church Alliance; John S. Stinson, manager; Michael J. LaSalle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; the Rev. James C. Corbett, Canon William Sheafe Chase, the Rev. James Petersen, Mrs. Alexander McEwan of Albany, and Hans B. Fleece of the New York Civic League.

Dr. Stratton declared the stage was to leave to criminal hands the adjudged

and recommended them for their dispatch.

The Committee on Banks and Banking today reported "no legislation necessary" on the recommendations

made by Governor Fuller for changes to reinforce the "blue sky law" on the sale of securities. The Governor recommended that administration of the act be transferred from the Department of Public Utilities to the Attorney-General's department, and that the exemption of securities listed on the Boston Curb Exchange from registration under the bill be stricken out.

The Committee on Conservation

reported a resolve for the continuation

of forest fire prevention work

in towns on Cape Cod as recommended by William A. L. Bassett, Commissioner of Conservation. The amount of the appropriation for the work is left to the Committee on

Ways and Means.

A bill making additional provision

for regulation of motorbuses was re-

ported by the Committee on Street Railways. It provides that the Department of Public Utilities may pre-

scribe the bond to be filed by bus op-

erators and provides for the holding of

hearings on complaints as to the

operation of buses.

**GOVERNOR URGES LESS EXEMPTION**

Says Road's Freedom From Street Repair Too Long

Recommendation that the exemp-

tion of the Berkshire Street Railway

Company from legal requirements

for upkeep of certain parts of the

streets be made for only three years

instead of five years is contained in a

message from Governor Fuller

which ended today.

The message asks amendment of

the bill which was passed and placed

on the Governor's desk providing a

five-year extension. The Berkshire

company has been exempted from

the street maintenance require-

ments to the present day modern re-

finery methods of manufacturing

gasoline.

## WOMAN'S SKILL WINS \$100 AWARD

General Electric Company Designates 27 Employees for Annual Honors

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 10 (Special)—The name of one woman is on the list of Charles A. Coffin awards by the General Electric Company this year. She is Miss Florence Kuhn, a machine operator at the Decatur (Ill.) works of the company.

She is the second woman so honored in the history of the Coffin Foundation, which was established by the company in 1922 in memory of its first president. Besides the certificate of the award, each employee receiving the award gets four shares of General Electric Company common stock. There were 27 names on the award list this year.

Miss Kuhn has been in the employ of the company less than two years and this is her first factory experience. She was assigned to the operation of assembling brushes and springs in small motors, and on this work was exceptionally quick.

Sometime later she was called upon to substitute for another girl. The work was different from what she had been doing and she could not keep up the pace set by the other girls. Instead of becoming discouraged and asking that she be transferred to another form of work, she studied the process and developed a method of doing the work faster and better. At that time she filed her suggestion with the suggestion committee which was adopted and she received an award of \$100.

The shop workers, besides Miss Kuhn, who received the award, follow:

Henry E. Paul, Cleveland; Bernard C. Metker, Fort Wayne; Theodore A. Rich, West Lynn; Charles E. Soderholm, Schenectady; Russell Steele, Fort Wayne; Louis Turner and Frank B. Van Sickle, Bridgeville; and Robert Whitehurst, West Lynn.

Foremen who received the award were Howard E. Butler, West Lynn, and Charles E. Jones, Schenectady.

Engineers: Paul O. Carton, Cleve-

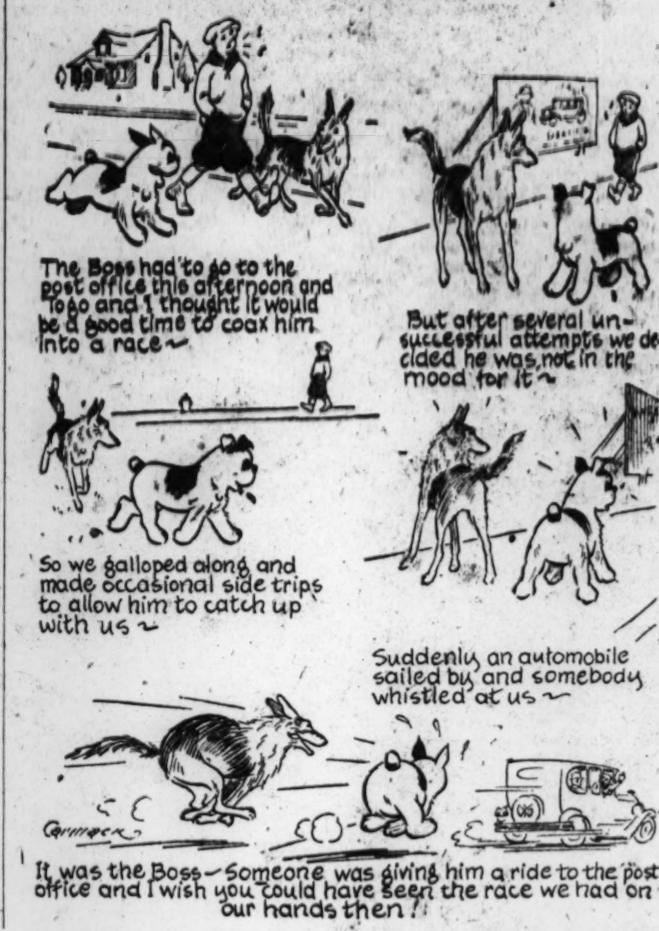
land; Isaac F. Kinnard, West Lynn;

Commercial employees: Fred A. Butterick, New York; Julian B. Coghill, Charleston, W. Va.; Wildric F. Hynes, Portland; John W. Savage, Bridgeport, and Irwin A. Uhr, San Antonio.

Members of the administrative de-

partment: Thomas J. Dillon, Andrew Vogel and Fred P. Wilson Jr., all of Schenectady.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



## Sunset Stories

### The First Bird of Spring

RACE and George were all ready and waiting for spring. They had moved from the city to the country with their father and mother in the fall so that they might

be on hand as soon as ever spring came, and all winter long they had waited for it. They enjoyed the winter, of course. There were plenty of good times playing and sliding in the snow that stayed so clean and white all winter. And they loved to watch the few birds that didn't fly south in the fall, but stayed around in the cold weather. They coaxed them near the house with food and water, and learned to know the beautiful big bluejay with his loud voice, and little Tommy Titmouse, who slept so cozily one stormy night in the shelter of the feeding house.

But the winter was long and hard in the northern hills where they lived and there were few signs of spring very soon, even though March had almost come.

Almost every day in the paper that Father brought in from the city with him something was said about spring's coming and birds flying back from the South. Somebody, somewhere, it seems, had seen four robins at once in his back yard. Somebody else had seen a bluebird, just arrived from warmer climates, and numbers of people had found flowers.

These things were all very pleasant to read about, and every day Grace and George looked for signs of spring round their own home, but the blanket of snow was still very thick and northwinds blew cold. Then one morning just as they thought the drifts were getting smaller and the air more mild, there came the pleasant knowledge of the season. How

"Where?" "What?" asked the children in one breath.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the box, and as Mother lifted the lid carefully, there, all cuddled together, were 25 downy little chicks, just one day out of the shell!

There was a place ready for them in the light warm basement, and Grace and George spent so much time down there watching their cunning ways and listening to their sweet voices that—would you believe it?—somebody else saw the first bluebird and found the first violet! But the children were not disappointed, for the yellow chicks had brought

mainly adventitious and transitory;

so much so, indeed, that as time passes, there is a strong tendency on the part of any newspaper that has gone in for that sort of thing to scour out its filth, as does a polluted stream, and so presently it runs fairly pure. Sensationalism is essentially an ephemeral device.

"It is unquestionably the duty of a newspaper at every suitable time to stress the fact that the professional criminal is as a rule, a cowardly parasite, if not actually a half-wit, a drunkard or a dope addict. The criminal who is not a professional ordinarily is a weakling who has surrendered to some unworthy obsession."

## PUBLICITY CURB ON CRIME URGED

Editor Says Best Method Is Arousing Voters to Back Law Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 10—The newspaper can be helpful in preventing crime by setting forth issues in local campaigns "and so trying to induce voters to go to the polls in exceptionally large numbers and otherwise interest themselves effectively in obtaining good government," said Charles H. Dennis, editor of the Chicago Daily News, in addressing a conference here on prevention of crime. The meetings were held at suggestion of the Chicago Federation of Metropolis.

"The best way to prevent crime is to arouse every honest voter in Chicago to the imperative duty of registering and voting into office honest and reliable public officials to enforce such laws as are now on the statute books," he continued.

Mr. Dennis also said that the newspaper "that chooses to sacrifice principle for circulation, to offend the intelligent and discriminating elements of the population while providing dubious sensations for the elements that are none too intelligent and none too discriminating, may attract readers by sensational exploitation of crime and related evils. However, circulation so gained is

There, All Cuddled Together, Were 25 Downy Yellow Chicks, Just One Day Out of the Shell.

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs are brought in from a big poultry farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry

farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry

farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry

farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry

farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry

farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry

farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry

farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry

farm in the country and hatched in an incubator, and the downy chicks

may be bought by anyone who wants them and knows how to care for them. Grace and George are learning.

"In a subway car," answered Father, "but I won't tell you 'what' till tomorrow."

The first bird of spring in a subway car! Grace and George couldn't make it out at all. But Father wouldn't tell and Mother only smiled knowingly, so there was nothing to do but wait and guess.

"Here it is," exclaimed Father, as he came in next night with a box in his hand, "the very first bird of spring!"

"Cheep! Cheep!" came faintly from

the happy springtime in the midst of a snowstorm.

How did those little "first birds of spring" happen to be in a city?

On bus, Market Street there is a store called hatchery. Here eggs

are brought in from a big poultry</p

## DIAZ PROPOSAL LACKS SUPPORT

State Department Official Says Nicaraguan Protectorate Is Unlikely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9 — The United States has no intention of establishing a protectorate in Nicaragua and the proposal of President Diaz that he be done under a treaty between the two countries was embarrassing to the State Department, it is learned here.

The treaty with Haiti has not proved such a shining success that the United States would care to repeat in another country what it has done there. This Administration regards with disfavor the making of any such treaty. What it desires to do in Nicaragua is to protect American canal rights.

In the recent hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee just made public, testimony was given by Stokley W. Morgan, chief of the Latin-American division who presented the State Department's attitude toward Nicaragua. He definitely stated that the Secretary of State had no intention of going into such a treaty as was submitted that President Diaz had handed Charles C. Eberhardt, American Minister at Nicaragua, a note proposing a general treaty by which the United States would guarantee the independence of Nicaragua—a treaty similar to the one made with Haiti in 1915.

The State Department informed President Diaz that no answer would be given to his note until it had been received by mail.

The witness stated that Rear Admiral Latimer had lost in crossing a river a quantity of arms belonging to the Liberals, a charge that has been made by Dr. Vacca and other Liberals but previously was unknown to the State Department, according to statements made by officials.

The sending of a British cruiser to Nicaraguan waters came as a surprise to the State Department, Mr. Morgan testified. It could see no reason for such a move.

General Moncada, military leader of the Sacasa Liberal forces, has stated that he is prepared to accept any American Administration in Nicaragua for the first 18 months in preparation for guaranteed fair elections in 1928, but that he will not consider any proposal which would retain Adolfo Diaz in the presidency, the State Department is informed.

The Liberal military leader regards his position as "so strong" that he expects to launch an offensive at once, and he has intimated that he would attack Boaco.

This information was conveyed to the American Minister by members of the Liberal peace delegation upon its return to Managua from the neighborhood of Matagalpa, where a conference was held between the members of the mission and General Moncada and General Sandoval, second in command of the Liberal forces.

Mr. Eberhardt reported to the State Department that he had spoken to the members of the returning mission and that they had reported "nothing definite nor constructive."

Dr. Vacca, the Liberal representative here asserted that the sending of marines to Matagalpa was a move to release Conservative troops to be sent against General Moncada.

"Matagalpa," he said, "is the latest neutral zone, situated 70 miles north of railroad lines in the mountains. It has no bearing on the purpose to keep open communication between the American legation in Nicaragua and the base at Corinto, the explanation given for the most recent landing of marines."

## ART

### Hartford Art Notes

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special Correspondence)—Paul Salig, a local artist, is holding his first one-man exhibition of paintings at the Wadsworth Atheneum Annex from March 1 to 13, showing 36 canvases, and a variety of subjects. He has spent several years in the Lyme (Conn.) colony of artists, and it is in the landscapes that he has painted in this section, that he gives fullest expression to his talent. Having drawn upon the beauties of old New England landscapes as an inspiration for his brush he catches the topography and coloring with an ease that comes from familiarity and affection.

All his subjects show a fine sense of draftsmanship. His paints directly, his pictures are skillfully designed, the scenes are enveloped in atmosphere, and he is keen on the niceties of composition, a pure colorist.

These pictures vary in mood, locality and season. One may scent the delicate fragrance of spring, there is the brilliancy of autumn, when the scene is at its richest heights with luxuriant reds and orange, one may feel the cold vigor of the snow-clad city; their charm lies in their tenuous lines and grace of composition, and give substantial proof of Mr. Salig's art, which shows a definite achievement as well as bright promise.

"Hamburg Cove" is a strong ex-

The dressing for  
**FISH**  
should be 3 parts hot melted  
butter and one part

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**

Free Training  
For Sea Life

Massachusetts Nautical School  
U. S. S. "NANTUCKET"

Provides free instruction and practical training for young men, 17 to 20 years of age, who desire to make a career in the merchant marine. The AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE EXAMINATIONS are held in Boston and Springport, Maine, annually in August and September. NAUTICAL SCHOOL, 19 Beacon Street, Boston.

## Pacific Halibut Fleet Back With First Catch of Season

Seattle Greets First Arrivals Loaded With Cod as Well as the "Big Flat Fish"—High Prices Are Reward for Catching Early Market

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Fishing boats from the slender trees as they shelter the entrance to a strip of woodland flooded with sunlight. "Sunset Farm" strikes one of the high notes in the exhibition with its old-fashioned garden flower beds, shot over with con-

annual exodus begins, the fishing vessels speeding over the rough seas to obtain advantageous positions upon the halibut banks. The older sailing vessels are being rapidly replaced by modern types with high-power heavy-oil engines capable of making distant trips. Some of the

halibut fleet is known as the Fishing Vessel Owners Marine Ways of Salmon Bay in Seattle. Its equipment includes two modern marine ways of 200 and 300 tons capacity, boat-building shop, machine shop and storeroom.

## EXTENDING AID TO PLAYGROUNDS

Harmon Foundation Offers to Furnish Fields in 23 More Communities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—As a part of its program to encourage outdoor recreation and to increase the number of play centers in American communities, the Harmon Foundation, with headquarters at 315 Fourth Avenue, is offering to provide playfields in 23 growing communities throughout the United States during 1927. The division of playgrounds of the foundation has already given 27 playfields to communities in 30 states and proposes to extend the work to other localities where play space is needed.

Evidence of local interest in recreation and assurance of co-operation from the community receiving the award will be among the most important points considered in acting upon applications, an announcement by the foundation said. Other factors which will enter into the decisions will be population growth in the locality, necessity of having play space, suitability of the site and cost for recreation purposes and its value in relation to local property values.

The foundation will donate a maximum of \$2000 for each playfield on condition that the community in which it is located shall expend not less than \$300 during the year 1928 and the sum of \$200 in each of the four following years, to put the playfield in proper condition, equip and maintain it, and to furnish proper direction for it.

Applications will be considered in order of receipt and selection will be made upon individual merit, as the offer is not competitive in character, the announcement said. Not more than one contribution will be made to any community, and should the need for playgrounds prove to be considerable, the foundation reserves the right to extend the time and the amount of the offer. If, on the other hand, sufficient alternative applications are not presented, the amount to be expended may be reduced.

The division of playgrounds of the foundation was organized in 1922.

JOHN PAUL JONES PARK BILL IS FILED

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special)—To commemorate the place from which the first ship constructed for the American navy was launched a bill was introduced in the Maine Senate today calling for official naming of the Kittery state park as the "John Paul Jones Memorial Park."

The plan is to perpetuate in Maine the fact that the noted commander launched the "Ranger" at Badger's Island, directly opposite the state park, after spending much time at the island supervising construction of the ship. Various historical organizations have recommended this plan.

Headquarters of the Puget Sound

newer boats are installing small refrigerator plants.

Last year American vessels brought in 45,252,425 pounds of halibut and Canadian vessels 9,438,900 pounds, a total from the fishing banks in the north Pacific of 54,691,335 pounds, valued at nearly \$7,000,000. The catch exceeded that of the year previous by 1,500,000 pounds.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 500,000 pounds of halibut. Of the dry boats, the Yukat, with a share of \$3340.00 is said to have been high.

Halibut fishery in 1904 was made up of five steamers and 40 sailing

schooners. It now comprises a fleet of nearly 300 craft including more than 200 independent ships. The high money of any one boat in 1926 is reported to have been made by the halibut long-liner Rainier owned by Bernard Hansen and Ole Knutson. This boat distributed \$5062.00 to each of its crew of nine men. It made 13 trips during the season and landed approximately 5

# RADIO

## Infradyne Amplification May Be Added to B-D Set

### Fixed Frequency Amplifier Uses Short Waves, Aiding Sensitivity

Shortly after the introduction of the Infradyne receiver by Radio, our Pacific coast contemporary, the interest it aroused caused us to get in touch with Mr. Sargent, who, with Mr. Raymond, designed this novel amplifier, and have him prepare two articles for our readers on the same. Since we did not wish to have this experiment cost too much, and realizing that many of our readers use a Browning-Drake set—that is, those interested in home-built receivers—we suggested that the Infradyne idea be applied to this other popular set. This is the first of the two articles on this interesting combination.

By E. M. SARGENT

When the Infradyne circuit first appeared a few months ago, it was presented as a 10-tube circuit employing two stages of tuned radio-frequency amplification on the received wavelength, a detector or mixer tube, three stages of amplification on the Infradyne wavelength, another detector and two audio stages. Although the entire circuit was described as a unit, it was very apparent that from another point of view the circuit was nothing more than the conventional five-tube radio-frequency receiver, split open in the middle with some more amplification inserted between the detector and the audio.

Looking at it in that way, one wonders if it is necessary to build an entire Infradyne circuit, or if any five-tube set could not be used as a base and the additional parts added, and if it will work with a five-tube set, why not a four-tube like the Browning-Drake or Hammerlund Roberts? The writer has had so many inquiries about this, and particularly about the Browning-Drake-Infradyne combination that a special model has been prepared and carefully tested so that this article might be written about it. Instead of it being presented in the form of an addendum, however, the standard Tx26-inch panel has been used and the Browning-Drake has been rearranged on it and on the baseboard so as to give the most efficient layout for the Infradyne combination. This makes the finished set much more compact than it otherwise would be.

The addition of the Infradyne parts greatly increase the selectivity of the Browning-Drake receiver—in fact for selectivity the combination compares favorably with a superhetrodyne, while at the same time the sensitivity is more than doubled. One more control—the oscillator dial—is added to the set, making three controls in all, but as the two Browning-Drake controls log at the same points and operate exactly the same as before, the additional control does not greatly complicate the operation of the set. In the next article, a table of oscillator dial settings for different wavelengths is given.

The accompanying photographs clearly show the arrangement of the parts on the panel and baseboard. The baseboard is of soft wood,  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12x25ins. This can best be built up of two pieces 6 inches wide and about 23 inches long, and held together with two end pieces each about an inch wide. This construction will prevent warping.

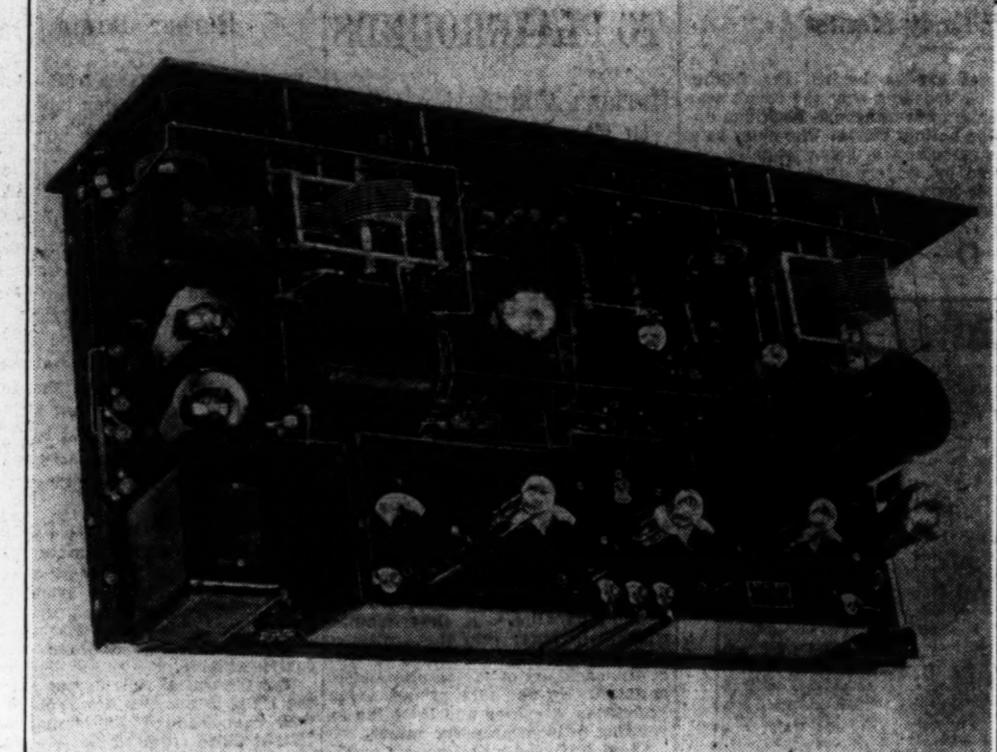
Following is a list of parts used:

- 1 Browning-Drake kit.
- 1 Remer Infradyne Amplifier.
- 1 Remer .00035 Condenser (without dial).
- 1 Jewell 0.5-watt Vol. 135 voltmeter.
- 2 Silver-Marshall SM-220 Audio Transformers.
- 6 Benjamin UX type sockets.
- 1 Silver-Marshall 110-B Coll (for oscillator and detector).
- 1 Silver-Marshall 515 Coll Mounting.
- 1 6-volt 199 Amperite.
- 1 No. 1 or No. 4A Amperite.
- 2 Ebb Binding Posts, marked Ant. Gnd.
- 1 Jones Cable and plug.
- 1 Tobe 1-mfd. bypass condenser.

8 WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

### Top View of Infradyne B-D



The Layout of Parts is Apparent From This Photograph. The Long, Oblong Unit at the Back is the Infradyne Amplifier. The Rest of the Receiver is the Conventional Browning-Drake With a Two-Stage, Transformer-Coupled, Audio Amplifier.

quency tube (in series with an Amperite to prevent a burnout), the rheostat under the voltmeter controls the oscillator and the three Infradyne amplifier tubes, and the rheostat on the extreme right-hand end of the panel controls the mixer tube.

The accompanying photographs clearly show the arrangement of the apparatus, and the wiring diagram shows the hook-up. The tube just behind the antenna coil is the second detector, while the one behind the voltmeter is the first detector or mixer tube. On the panel, looking at it from the front, the left-hand rheostat controls the first radio-fre-

quency tube (in series with an Am-

perite to prevent a burnout), the

rheostat under the voltmeter con-

trols the oscillator and the three

Infradyne amplifier tubes, and the

rheostat on the extreme right-hand

end of the panel controls the mixer

tube.

The accompanying photographs clearly show the arrangement of the parts on the panel and baseboard. The baseboard is of soft wood,  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12x25ins. This can best be built up of two pieces 6 inches wide and about 23 inches long, and held together with two end pieces each about an inch wide. This construction will prevent warping.

The addition of the Infradyne parts greatly increase the selectivity of the Browning-Drake receiver—in fact for selectivity the combination compares favorably with a superhetrodyne, while at the same time the sensitivity is more than doubled. One more control—the oscillator dial—is added to the set, making three controls in all, but as the two Browning-Drake controls log at the same points and operate exactly the same as before, the additional control does not greatly complicate the operation of the set. In the next article, a table of oscillator dial settings for different wavelengths is given.

The accompanying photographs clearly show the arrangement of the parts on the panel and baseboard. The baseboard is of soft wood,  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12x25ins. This can best be built up of two pieces 6 inches wide and about 23 inches long, and held together with two end pieces each about an inch wide. This construction will prevent warping.

Following is a list of parts used:

1 Browning-Drake kit.

1 Remer Infradyne Amplifier.

1 Remer .00035 Condenser (without dial).

1 Jewell 0.5-watt Vol. 135 voltmeter.

2 Silver-Marshall SM-220 Audio Transformers.

6 Benjamin UX type sockets.

1 Silver-Marshall 110-B Coll (for oscillator and detector).

1 Silver-Marshall 515 Coll Mounting.

1 6-volt 199 Amperite.

1 No. 1 or No. 4A Amperite.

2 Ebb Binding Posts, marked Ant. Gnd.

1 Jones Cable and plug.

1 Tobe 1-mfd. bypass condenser.

8 WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J. (905 Meters)

8 p. m.—Daca, cowboy composer. 8:15

WOR, Newark, N. J

## Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

## Elgar and Molinari Conduct

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 21.—The London Symphony Orchestra has rendered many signal services to music, but none more valuable than the performance of a number of Elgar's less known works at the concert in Queen's Hall on Feb. 14. Sir Edward Elgar himself was the conductor and the concert was of permanent interest.

The overture to "Froissart," Op. 19, originally produced at the Worcester Festival of 1890, began the program. All the characteristic qualities of Elgar are already present. Were it not for an over-strong and squareness in structure (which later yielded into the fine intellectual flexibility of his middle period) "Froissart" might represent Elgar at almost any point of his maturity. "When Chivalry lifted up her lance on high," is the line from Keats which prefaces the score. If "Froissart" expresses the chivalrous side of nobility, the Concerto for Violoncello, Op. 85, which (though far removed in date of composition) followed next on the program—expresses the idealistic side of nobility.

## Prelude to "The Kingdom"

This again appears in more intense form in the Prelude to "The Kingdom," here adapted for concert use by incorporating the last bars of the Oratorio in the Prelude as a close. The music glows with fervor comparable to that of the Grail scene in Wagner's "Parsifal," and the beauty of the material and the masterly scoring make this Prelude one of the finest things Elgar has done.

The Cello Concerto, conceived in cooler colors, is not less remarkable. Felix Salmond, Beatrice Harrison and Suggia have each at different times given their own interpretations. On this occasion Gaspar Cassado was the soloist. Less pensive, less expressive, less brilliant than theirs, Cassado's reading had a manly straightforwardness and sincerity, a firmness of tone that was as attractive as the deference with which he paid his homage to the composer at the close.

Elgar's Symphonic Study "Fafst" dates from 1913. Whether Elgar was right in adopting symphonic instead of dramatic form is perhaps open to question. The work requires singularly close attention and study. But how well "Fafst" repays the effort. Elgar has concentrated all his technical skill and imagination upon a portrait which goes beneath the surface of the great jolly swaggerer's character to the nobility below. A fine performance was secured under the composer's direction. The Introduction and Allegro for string orchestra (which ended the first half of the program, and the Bach—Elgar Fugue in C minor (which ended the second) were also played con amore.

## Molinari Conducts

The distinguishing event of the British Broadcasting Corporation's National Concert at the Albert Hall on Feb. 17 was the appearance of Bernardino Molinari, the famous conductor of the Augusteo in Rome. His performance of Beethoven's C minor Symphony excited the most enthusiasm. In general scope it was strong, sane and fiery; a presentation of the symphony as a whole, free from conductor-stunts. The Andante was pushed along at a good pace, without attempting to read undue emotional meanings into its gracious phrases. The finest moments came in the Scherzo and the bridge section which leads into the Finale, where Molinari imparted a mysterious thrill which completed the tone-poet's utterance.

Considering his short acquaintance with the English players, the unwieldy size of the orchestra (150 strong) and the difficulty of the Albert Hall, Molinari's performance was notable. It would be interesting to hear him in the quiet, subtle acoustics of Queen's Hall, where his command of detail would have its full effect. In the Albert Hall the expenditure of effort was sometimes greater than the answering result, nor did the big masses of sound balance. The doubled wind instruments gave unaccustomed prominence to the brass, focusing too much attention upon their parts in the Finale, while the strings—though augmented by many players—did not gain correspondingly in volume.

## Italian Numbers

The rest of the program was Italian. A concerto called "The Seasons" by Vivaldi, transcribed by Molinari for strings, cembalo and organ is a charming early example of program music. It required and got very expert playing from the first violins. The innocent realms of "Winter: Largo—Rain," with its pizzicato notes sedately pattering in imitation of rain, is most engaging.

The Ballet Suite "La Gliara" by Casella, the Symphonic Poem "The Pines of Rome" by Respighi, and the Overture to "The Sicilian Vespers" by Verdi are all strongly saturated with Italian national and strongly rhythmic, unquenchable tones and great gamut of color are common to all. Casella's work, however, is opaque brilliant, Respighi's luminous, Verdi's flamboyant. Respighi pushes far into representationism with the opening Dance of the Children and introduction of the gramophone singing-song, but Respighi conveys actuality as well as realism, and the second and third sections are convincingly beautiful.

When conducting, Molinari focuses extraordinary wealth of ges-

ture upon the orchestra. The instant sovereignty of his big strokes, the intellectual finesse of his small ones, and the incredible, almost batlike speed of his hands—are most striking.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess. Whether solo violinists or ensemble players these artists are equally good and much beloved by the public. Wigmore Hall was sold out, and many people turned away, though every available space, including the platform, was filled.

A song recital by George Pizzey at Grotto Hall on Feb. 15 brought forward a singer whose voice is serviceable rather than sympathetic, but who makes a point of good diction. He was assisted by Miss Evelyn Stuart, the pianist. Her group of eighteenth-century solos was executed with the fine finger work and intellectual precision to be expected from this distinguished pupil of Leschetizky. The "Presto" in "Molto" by J. S. Bach was a boldly successful venture. In repeating notes are so difficult that most pianists eschew it in public. The other group of solos showed off Miss Stuart's deep legato tone in "Tune from County Derry," and her octave dexterity in the Intermezzo by Leschetizky. M. S. S.

All-Wagner Program by St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The thirteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—an all-Wagner program—was as follows:

Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; "The Valkyrie" from "Die Walküre"; "Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried"; Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung"; Excerpt from the Third Act of "Die Meistersinger"; Finale from "Götterdämmerung".

Rudolf Laubenthal, German tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, was the soloist. As an artist in the portrayal of Wagnerian roles, Laubenthal is undoubtedly of the most considerable importance, but as a concert singer, judged purely on the merits of his voice, he is not impressive, not always pleasing. His voice is frequently harsh. Perhaps he was not at his best; opera singers to the manner born are not always at their ease in concert. However, it may be, we have heard Lohengrin's Narrative and the Prince's Song with far superior power of lyricism, and, in spite of all to the contrary, Wagner's numerous instances the master-lyricist. Laubenthal is not a lyric tenor, but he is signal dramatic, and doubtless his powers of portraiture have given him a distinction involving qualities vastly more important to Wagnerian opera than any consideration of mere vocal beauty.

The orchestra was heard to the best advantage in this program. Mr. Ganz reads Wagner with unerring regard for the poetry as well as the intensely moving drama.

## Cleveland Orchestra Returns From Its Tour

CLEVELAND, March 5 (Special Correspondence).—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, returning after nearly three weeks' absence in the southern states and Cuba, gave its regular pair of concerts in Masonic Hall. Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. Cordial greetings were received by Mr. Sokoloff and the 90 men who made the tour.

For the first program after his return Mr. Sokoloff chose well-tested favorites in the Cleveland repertoire—the Tchaikovsky Symphony "Pathétique," and the "Meistersinger" Prelude, varying the program with the double concerto by Chausson for piano, violin and orchestra, played by Arthur Loesser and André de Ribaupierre just two weeks before the orchestra started on its travels. Immediately after the first performance requests came pouring in that the work be repeated. Loesser and Ribaupierre, both members of the faculty of the Cleveland Institute of Music, are great local favorites, and their second appearance with the orchestra within five weeks brought an ovation.

## Louis Vierne Soloist With Chicago Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7.—Music for organ and orchestra is heard with such comparative infrequency at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra that the engagement of Louis Vierne for the performances of that organization last Friday and Saturday was of more than ordinary interest. Vierne, who is organist of Notre Dame, Paris, is celebrated in this country, as in his own, for a number of excellent works for the instrument which he plays.

A composition which he entitled "Symphonic Piece" for organ and orchestra, and which was the French artist's principal contribution to the program, was made up, indeed, of three movements from three of the so-called "Symphonies" which Vierne wrote for organ alone. They are highly attractive pieces, but it cannot be said that they disclosed any considerable virtuosity or any very

remarkable feeling for color on the part of their performer.

At the close of the program Vierne offered an improvisation upon a theme which was handed to him by Mr. Karlton Hackett, well-known to this community as the music reviewer for the Chicago Evening News. The overture to "Froissart," Op. 19, originally produced at the Worcester Festival of 1890, began the program. All the characteristic qualities of Elgar are already present. Were it not for an over-strong and squareness in structure (which later yielded into the fine intellectual flexibility of his middle period) "Froissart" might represent Elgar at almost any point of his maturity. "When Chivalry lifted up her lance on high," is the line from Keats which prefaces the score. If "Froissart" expresses the chivalrous side of nobility, the Concerto for Violoncello, Op. 85, which (though far removed in date of composition) followed next on the program—expresses the idealistic side of nobility.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess.

Whether solo violinists or ensemble players these artists are equally good and much beloved by the public. Wigmore Hall was sold out, and many people turned away, though every available space, including the platform, was filled.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess.

A song recital by George Pizzey at Grotto Hall on Feb. 15 brought forward a singer whose voice is serviceable rather than sympathetic, but who makes a point of good diction. He was assisted by Miss Evelyn Stuart, the pianist. Her group of eighteenth-century solos was executed with the fine finger work and intellectual precision to be expected from this distinguished pupil of Leschetizky. The "Presto" in "Molto" by J. S. Bach was a boldly successful venture. In repeating notes are so difficult that most pianists eschew it in public. The other group of solos showed off Miss Stuart's deep legato tone in "Tune from County Derry," and her octave dexterity in the Intermezzo by Leschetizky. M. S. S.

All-Wagner Program by St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The thirteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—an all-Wagner program—was as follows:

Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; "The Valkyrie" from "Die Walküre"; "Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried"; Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung"; Excerpt from the Third Act of "Die Meistersinger"; Finale from "Götterdämmerung".

Rudolf Laubenthal, German tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, was the soloist. As an artist in the portrayal of Wagnerian roles, Laubenthal is undoubtedly of the most considerable importance, but as a concert singer, judged purely on the merits of his voice, he is not impressive, not always pleasing. His voice is frequently harsh. Perhaps he was not at his best; opera singers to the manner born are not always at their ease in concert. However, it may be, we have heard Lohengrin's Narrative and the Prince's Song with far superior power of lyricism, and, in spite of all to the contrary, Wagner's numerous instances the master-lyricist. Laubenthal is not a lyric tenor, but he is signal dramatic, and doubtless his powers of portraiture have given him a distinction involving qualities vastly more important to Wagnerian opera than any consideration of mere vocal beauty.

The orchestra was heard to the best advantage in this program. Mr. Ganz reads Wagner with unerring regard for the poetry as well as the intensely moving drama.

## Cleveland Orchestra Returns From Its Tour

CLEVELAND, March 5 (Special Correspondence).—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, returning after nearly three weeks' absence in the southern states and Cuba, gave its regular pair of concerts in Masonic Hall. Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. Cordial greetings were received by Mr. Sokoloff and the 90 men who made the tour.

For the first program after his return Mr. Sokoloff chose well-tested favorites in the Cleveland repertoire—the Tchaikovsky Symphony "Pathétique," and the "Meistersinger" Prelude, varying the program with the double concerto by Chausson for piano, violin and orchestra, played by Arthur Loesser and André de Ribaupierre just two weeks before the orchestra started on its travels. Immediately after the first performance requests came pouring in that the work be repeated. Loesser and Ribaupierre, both members of the faculty of the Cleveland Institute of Music, are great local favorites, and their second appearance with the orchestra within five weeks brought an ovation.

## Louis Vierne Soloist With Chicago Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7.—Music for organ and orchestra is heard with such comparative infrequency at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra that the engagement of Louis Vierne for the performances of that organization last Friday and Saturday was of more than ordinary interest. Vierne, who is organist of Notre Dame, Paris, is celebrated in this country, as in his own, for a number of excellent works for the instrument which he plays.

A composition which he entitled "Symphonic Piece" for organ and orchestra, and which was the French artist's principal contribution to the program, was made up, indeed, of three movements from three of the so-called "Symphonies" which Vierne wrote for organ alone. They are highly attractive pieces, but it cannot be said that they disclosed any considerable virtuosity or any very

remarkable feeling for color on the part of their performer.

At the close of the program Vierne offered an improvisation upon a theme which was handed to him by Mr. Karlton Hackett, well-known to this community as the music reviewer for the Chicago Evening News.

The overture to "Froissart," Op. 19, originally produced at the Worcester Festival of 1890, began the program. All the characteristic qualities of Elgar are already present. Were it not for an over-strong and squareness in structure (which later yielded into the fine intellectual flexibility of his middle period) "Froissart" might represent Elgar at almost any point of his maturity. "When Chivalry lifted up her lance on high," is the line from Keats which prefaces the score. If "Froissart" expresses the chivalrous side of nobility, the Concerto for Violoncello, Op. 85, which (though far removed in date of composition) followed next on the program—expresses the idealistic side of nobility.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess.

Whether solo violinists or ensemble players these artists are equally good and much beloved by the public. Wigmore Hall was sold out, and many people turned away, though every available space, including the platform, was filled.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess.

A song recital by George Pizzey at Grotto Hall on Feb. 15 brought forward a singer whose voice is serviceable rather than sympathetic, but who makes a point of good diction. He was assisted by Miss Evelyn Stuart, the pianist. Her group of eighteenth-century solos was executed with the fine finger work and intellectual precision to be expected from this distinguished pupil of Leschetizky. The "Presto" in "Molto" by J. S. Bach was a boldly successful venture. In repeating notes are so difficult that most pianists eschew it in public. The other group of solos showed off Miss Stuart's deep legato tone in "Tune from County Derry," and her octave dexterity in the Intermezzo by Leschetizky. M. S. S.

All-Wagner Program by St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The thirteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—an all-Wagner program—was as follows:

Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; "The Valkyrie" from "Die Walküre"; "Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried"; Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung"; Excerpt from the Third Act of "Die Meistersinger"; Finale from "Götterdämmerung".

Rudolf Laubenthal, German tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, was the soloist. As an artist in the portrayal of Wagnerian roles, Laubenthal is undoubtedly of the most considerable importance, but as a concert singer, judged purely on the merits of his voice, he is not impressive, not always pleasing. His voice is frequently harsh. Perhaps he was not at his best; opera singers to the manner born are not always at their ease in concert. However, it may be, we have heard Lohengrin's Narrative and the Prince's Song with far superior power of lyricism, and, in spite of all to the contrary, Wagner's numerous instances the master-lyricist. Laubenthal is not a lyric tenor, but he is signal dramatic, and doubtless his powers of portraiture have given him a distinction involving qualities vastly more important to Wagnerian opera than any consideration of mere vocal beauty.

The orchestra was heard to the best advantage in this program. Mr. Ganz reads Wagner with unerring regard for the poetry as well as the intensely moving drama.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess.

Whether solo violinists or ensemble players these artists are equally good and much beloved by the public. Wigmore Hall was sold out, and many people turned away, though every available space, including the platform, was filled.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess.

A song recital by George Pizzey at Grotto Hall on Feb. 15 brought forward a singer whose voice is serviceable rather than sympathetic, but who makes a point of good diction. He was assisted by Miss Evelyn Stuart, the pianist. Her group of eighteenth-century solos was executed with the fine finger work and intellectual precision to be expected from this distinguished pupil of Leschetizky. The "Presto" in "Molto" by J. S. Bach was a boldly successful venture. In repeating notes are so difficult that most pianists eschew it in public. The other group of solos showed off Miss Stuart's deep legato tone in "Tune from County Derry," and her octave dexterity in the Intermezzo by Leschetizky. M. S. S.

All-Wagner Program by St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The thirteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—an all-Wagner program—was as follows:

Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; "The Valkyrie" from "Die Walküre"; "Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried"; Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung"; Excerpt from the Third Act of "Die Meistersinger"; Finale from "Götterdämmerung".

Rudolf Laubenthal, German tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, was the soloist. As an artist in the portrayal of Wagnerian roles, Laubenthal is undoubtedly of the most considerable importance, but as a concert singer, judged purely on the merits of his voice, he is not impressive, not always pleasing. His voice is frequently harsh. Perhaps he was not at his best; opera singers to the manner born are not always at their ease in concert. However, it may be, we have heard Lohengrin's Narrative and the Prince's Song with far superior power of lyricism, and, in spite of all to the contrary, Wagner's numerous instances the master-lyricist. Laubenthal is not a lyric tenor, but he is signal dramatic, and doubtless his powers of portraiture have given him a distinction involving qualities vastly more important to Wagnerian opera than any consideration of mere vocal beauty.

The orchestra was heard to the best advantage in this program. Mr. Ganz reads Wagner with unerring regard for the poetry as well as the intensely moving drama.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess.

Whether solo violinists or ensemble players these artists are equally good and much beloved by the public. Wigmore Hall was sold out, and many people turned away, though every available space, including the platform, was filled.

Other concerts of the week included a violin and piano sonata recital by Odile d'Aranyi and Myra Hess.

A song recital by George Pizzey at Grotto Hall on Feb. 15 brought forward a singer whose voice is serviceable rather than sympathetic, but who makes a point of good diction. He was assisted by Miss Evelyn Stuart, the pianist. Her group of eighteenth-century solos was executed with the fine finger work and intellectual precision to be expected from this distinguished pupil of Leschetizky. The "Presto" in "Molto" by J. S. Bach was a boldly successful venture. In repeating notes are so difficult that most pianists eschew it in public. The other group of solos showed off Miss Stuart's deep legato tone in "Tune from County Derry," and her octave dexterity in the Intermezzo by Leschetizky. M. S. S.

All-Wagner Program by St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The thirteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—an all-Wagner program—was as follows:

Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; "The Valkyrie" from "Die Walküre"; "Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried"; Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung"; Excerpt from the Third Act of "Die Meistersinger"; Finale from "Götterdämmerung".

Rudolf Laubenthal, German tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, was the soloist. As an artist in the portrayal of Wagnerian roles, Laubenthal is undoubtedly of the most considerable importance, but as a concert singer, judged purely on the merits of his voice, he is not impressive, not always pleasing. His voice is frequently harsh. Perhaps he was not at his best; opera singers to the manner born are not always at their ease in concert. However, it may be, we have heard Lohengrin's Narrative and the Prince's Song with far superior power of lyricism, and, in spite of all to the contrary, Wagner's numerous instances the master-lyricist. Laubenthal is not a lyric tenor, but he is signal dramatic, and doubtless his powers of portraiture have given him a distinction involving qualities vastly more important to Wagnerian opera than any consideration of mere vocal beauty.

The orchestra was

# OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## In an Old House on the Zaan

By NORAH SHEPPARD

SATURDAY morning was sunshiny and warm, promising an enjoyable river trip and the best possible impression of Zaandam, with its brilliantly painted cottages and innumerable windmills. Elizabeth was most enthusiastic about everything as having inspected Czar Peter's hut, she hired a conveyance to take them for a drive along the Zaan.

"Gerrat, I think you live in the delightfullest, quaintest place. Don't you just love all the windmills, Mother?"

As they drove back towards Zaandam, Gerrat took of his home there.

"I would like you to see it—it is very old and might interest you."

Mrs. Vaneerden at first demurred. "It would be intruding."

"Intruding? What is that? Wait—I will look it up in my word-book. Then I remember it better."

"Do you always carry your dictionary about with you?" asked Elizabeth.

"Surely. I learn many new words like this. 'Intruding.' Here I am. To force an entry or way in without permission or invitation. But I have given you the invitation. So now all is right."

Mrs. Vaneerden smiled and attempted no further objection.

"We shall be very pleased to accept your invitation."

Any slight feeling of doubt she may have had was dispelled at once by the warm welcome extended by Mrs. Ruijs, in somewhat halting English.

"I speak only a few words," she explained. "Gerrat always must talk for me."

She accompanied them over the house, whilst Gerrat pointed out the interesting features of each room—the paneling, the fireplaces, the windows, and also the old carved oak chests and wardrobes.

### The Picture

"You are interested in pictures, are you not?" he said, turning to Elizabeth, who was intently studying an oil painting.

"What is the initial down at that corner?" she asked in tones of suppressed excitement.

"H. No, I think it is N. N. R."

"N. R. Nicholas Rijcken. Mother, would it be wonderful if this was one of our ancestor's paintings?"

"But 'N. R.' might easily stand for any one of a dozen or more names," her father reminded her.

"I know, Daddy. But it might just as easily stand for Nicholas Rijcken. And, see, it is a courtyard scene, and you know he used to paint those a great deal."

Mrs. Vaneerden found himself catching some of Elizabeth's enthusiasm.

"Yes, the initials certainly are N. R. Gerrat, do you know anything about this painting?"

"No, but it has been in our family many years. I will ask my mother."

Mrs. Ruijs was greatly interested when she learned of her visitors' connection with the Rijcken family. "That name is in our family

also," she explained to them through Gerrat, "many generations back. This house was built by Gerard Maa, who was a grandson of Nicholas Rijcken. That painting and two others in the dining room are the work of Nicholas himself. I do not know of any others in existence now."

"We have one at home—that is my grandmother's." Elizabeth broke in excitedly. "It is a portrait of his cousin Elizabeth, who was to have married him, only he preferred to be a painter and so she married Pieter Vaneerden instead. Why, Gerrat, finding this painting here makes us kind of cousins, doesn't it?"

"It is a good many times removed," her father reminded her laughingly.

"But even if it is a hundred times removed, it does make us related just a wee bit, doesn't it? Look, Daddy, I do believe the girl in this painting is Elizabeth. Don't you think it is? And that other figure perhaps is Pieter. I am going to think so anyway—it makes the painting so much more interesting. I wish we had a picture like this."

A clock somewhere downstairs chimed the noon hour.

### Growing Friendship

"We must not detain you longer," said Mrs. Vaneerden, turning to their hostess. "Thank you so very much for allowing us to see over your most interesting home."

"But, you not go yet? Neen. Gerrat, you tell."

"My mother—it is her wish that you take dinner with us. Then we can talk more of those things which interest you."

Mrs. Ruijs would accept no refusal. "It is a great pleasure for me."

In the dining room they were introduced to the other members of the family—two girls, Siena and Juliana, and a younger boy, Jan. All the children knew some English and were quite ready to attempt conversation with their guests. Elizabeth sat between Siena and Juliana and there was much laughter and merriment on their side of the table. Gerrat continued to act as interpreter for his mother, thus enabling the grown-ups to carry on an animated conversation.

With a length the Vaneerden took leave of their new friends, it was with the understanding that they should meet again on the following Saturday.

"And don't forget, Gerrat, we shall expect you to dinner on Wednesday evening. Come as early as you like."

Mr. Vaneerden told him, "then we can have another talk."

Bound by the ties of a common ancestry, the friendship between the two families developed apace, and during the remaining weeks of the Vaneerden's stay in Holland there were many meetings, either in Amsterdam or Zaandam. More and more did Mr. Vaneerden become interested in Gerrat, admiring the boy's manliness and his enthusiasm for his studies.

"I don't know when I have met a boy who has interested me more," he told his wife, who agreed that Gerrat was indeed a boy of whom any mother might be proud.

On New Year's Day Elizabeth received from her father a rather heavy, oblong parcel. The shape offered no clue as to the contents, and she was completely mystified as she cut the string and began to remove the many wrappings. When at last she realized what gift this was which her father's love had procured for her, she was beyond words for a breathless moment of delight. Then she flung herself into his arms.

"You dear, darling dad! How did you get it? And is it to be my very own? Is it really for me to keep? Oh, I never dreamed of anything half so wonderful!"

Turning she caught up the painting which she had last seen in the Ruijs' home at Zaandam, and held it at arms' length.

"Really and truly, I do believe this is Elizabeth and that the other figure is Pieter. Won't Grandmother be interested! I must take it to show her tomorrow."

Early in the following summer Elizabeth received an equally great surprise when, one day at dinner, her father handed her a letter to read.

"Why, it is from Gerrat!" she exclaimed. "And he is coming to visit us for the holidays. You never even told me you had invited him, Dad."

"I did not want to say anything about it until it was certain that he could come."

"But you knew, Mother?"

"Like your father, dear, I thought it best to say nothing until everything was settled. Now we can go ahead and plan all sorts of things to help him to learn to love America, don't we?"

Mr. Vaneerden, rereading Gerrat's letter and remembering Elizabeth's joy in her ownership of her ancestor's painting, considered the purchase price more than justified. He smiled to himself at the thought that even as Nicholas Rijcken had all unwittingly been instrumental in bringing happiness to his cousin, Elizabeth, and his friend, Pieter Vaneerden, so now, three centuries later, his handwork had made possible the realization of the dreams of his own young descendant, and had given real and lasting pleasure to the descendant of the first Elizabeth Vaneerden.

I am very thankful for the Monitor that are sent specially to the Amsterdam Sunday School to be distributed on Sundays. I look forward much to the reading of the Sunday, and the Mail Bag comes next. Only it is a pity that you always get so curious about the drawings that you will see in tomorrow's Monitor, and of course the next Sunday you don't get that special tomorrow's Monitor! But then you can always go to the Reading Room.

I am very interested in the Geography of America, and at home we get the National Geographic Magazine.

I really hope that it does not give you too much trouble to forward the letter.

Betty H.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward the enclosed letter to Aleyd K. of Amsterdam, Holland.

Barbara R.

The following would also like to receive letters: Elizabeth R. (14), of 111 Roberts J., St. Louis, Mo.; Vaness S. (14) of Joplin, Mo.; Katherine D. (14) of Webster, Miss.; Katherine H. of Waukegan, Ill.

I belong to the Girl Guides. I shall soon be 13 years old and am in the eighth grade.

I would also like to correspond with Katherine D. Norvina L.

Belfast, Ireland

I want to write and tell you how much I enjoy reading the Monitor.

I am 17 and would like to correspond with someone in America about my own age.

I like the story of "Story-Book House" very much indeed.

Kathleen C.

Chicago, Ill.

I am 17 years old and live in Chicago. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday school for almost a year, and I have learned quite a lot about God since then.

I have been taking the Monitor for quite a while, and do I enjoy the Mail Bag and all the other interesting nooks? I should say so.

I wish more boys would write to the Mail Bag, and I sure would love to correspond with Neville R.

Herman P.

Valley Home, Calif.

Please forward the inclosed to Mabel D. of Adams, Mass. I am glad to have someone to write to in a different part of the United

## Planting Trees for the Future



Upper Left—This Girl Looks Thoroughly Expert, and as If She Enjoyed Her Job. Upper Right—A Group of Camp Fire Girls Engaged in Tree Planting. In Two Hours, 175 Girls Planted 10,000 Trees. Lower—Planting Redwood Trees on Goat Island, With the Pacific in the Background.

## Forest Making by Camp Fire Girls

By MARJORIE SHULER

THE little girls of 1927 who are primly stitching samplers throughout golden afternoons would be tempted to bumble most inelegantly from their wooden stools if they could see the 170,000 Camp Fire Girls of 1927 at their program for this year of "forest making."

Stiffy starched petticoats have been supplanted by middies and bloomers. Instead of white fingers with delicately poised needles, there are strong brown fists firmly grasping spades or water pails. And the artificial roses of sampler patterns have faded out beside the stretches of hillside and prairie thickly planted with actual growing trees, which is the aim of the girls of 1927.

Grand Rapids has anticipated other sections of the country and already the 10,000 little trees of the first Camp Fire forest are growing beside the Muskegon River and an additional 1000 red pines have beautified the new Camp Fire site.

Grand Rapids has anticipated other sections of the country and already the 10,000 little trees of the first Camp Fire forest are growing beside the Muskegon River and an additional 1000 red pines have beautified the new Camp Fire site.

The tree census is another project which is being undertaken by local groups, the girls counting trees in selected areas of city parks or country stretches, and noting the condition and contour of each tree. Local newspapers will be asked to print the census reports in an effort to stimulate community interest in better care for trees. Tree maps will supplement the census in some places, trees will be marked with their family name, and nature trails will be posted.

Conservation is another important feature of the program, the girls attempting to lessen the intrusions

caused by such things as fire, destructive lumbering, livestock, and insect pests. The disappearance of the forest means the disappearance of some of the animals, birds and fish which help to make outdoors attractive and the obliteration of many native plants, and so by restoring forest tracts the girls are also protecting the wild creatures and plants which thrive in the woods.

Forests must be used if they are to give the full benefit to human beings, and intelligent use of forest and parks for recreation purposes is also on the program, the girls enrolling to make local and state reports on publicly owned land in their vicinity.

A tree year honor will be given to each group which completes one of the three tree year activities, and a careful list of available helps by states has been made in addition to a national committee which is prepared to render aid to the Camp Fire groups.

### Shells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This was a mermaid's music-box;

I hear it softly play;

And this, perchance, her favorite fan

Upon a summer's day.

This was the horn of pearl she

would

To call her children home;

These were her coral ear-drops fine;

And this her jeweled comb.

Frances Higgins.

This was the horn of pearl she

would

To call her children home;

These were her coral ear-drops fine;

And this her jeweled comb.

Frances Higgins.

This was the horn of pearl she

would

To call her children home;

These were her coral ear-drops fine;

And this her jeweled comb.

Frances Higgins.

This was the horn of pearl she

would

To call her children home;

These were her coral ear-drops fine;

And this her jeweled comb.

Frances Higgins.

This was the horn of pearl she

would

To call her children home;

These were her coral ear-drops fine;

And this her jeweled comb.

Frances Higgins.

This was the horn of pearl she

would

To call her children home;

These were her coral ear-drops fine;

And this her jeweled comb.

Frances Higgins.

This was the horn of pearl she

would

To call her children home;

These were her coral ear-drops fine;

And this her jeweled comb.

Frances Higgins.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Mysteries of the Lecture Platform

HERE are two things about public lecturing that I do not understand at all. I cannot see anyone should care to listen to lectures, and I cannot imagine why anyone should care to give them.

The eloquence of the American Indians is not at all difficult to explain, for it was their drama, their newspaper, their radio. If I were an aboriginal Indian, or almost any other kind of savage, I might be able to listen to some man's talk for half an hour when no other possible amusement was stirring, but as matters stand, my native savagery being now all criss-crossed with streaks of civilization and as good as useless for listening purposes, I find that I cannot. This is one of the things that sometimes make me feel perfectly American. My countrymen, and still more remarkably my countrywomen, can and like to lectures for hours at a time. They subscribe for whole courses of lectures, and what is more, they attend them, and in a sort of compulsion that I can discover. Did they learn it I wonder, from the Indians? This looks plausible, for it is well known that the people of other lands have no such taste. Even so, it is very mysterious. Why should anyone willingly leave his library and go forth into a winter night to hear a lecture spoken by the most brilliant man on earth when he might sit still by the fire and read a book written by the dullest man?

A friend of mine suggests that people go out so much to hear as to see the brilliant man. I have reminded him that the brilliant man's picture is in all the papers, and he is silenced. Another friend, much more naive, suggests that perhaps people want to hear what the brilliant man has to say, but he told him that he was unable to think of a thought this man has ever been blessed with is to be found in the man's books—which the lecture-going public does not buy. Thus my second friend is silenced, and the mystery remains.

Whenever I give a lecture, I always decide in advance that of course no one will come. Why should anyone? If I were another man, I should not walk across the street to hear the man that I now am speaking—not, at any rate, if I knew as much as I do now about the eleventh-hour-an-fifteen-minute rush in which most lectures are prepared. And yet, I have never lectured to a room entirely empty. People have come to hear me not merely from across the street but from blocks away, and they have paid down hard money at the door. Reader, you would be surprised—though certainly not more than I always am. And when my lecture is over people, often come up and say that they have enjoyed it. Honest-looking people, I mean, whom one feels almost privileged to believe. I cannot make it out.

Now that I have confessed that I sometimes give lectures myself, it may seem that I should be able to throw some light upon the second mystery. But not so. The more lectures I give the more difficult that second problem appears to me. Almost invariably when I have just finished a lecture and am on my way home, it seems quite insoluble. Why

should anyone ever consent to mount the lecture platform? I ask myself, and I answer that I do not know. And then I promise myself that this lecture just safely over with shall be the last. I look back with a humorous compassion upon my platform career somewhat as one does upon a period of boyhood which he can no longer comprehend. Then, a week or so later, someone asks me to give a lecture somewhere—and I do.

Clearly, this is a strange thing in our human nature which has not been looked into. We are treading unexplored territory.

But there may be one or two of my readers who have never yet given a public lecture, and they may not, fully understand how remarkable a thing it is that anyone should ever consent to do so. Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language." Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send flowers. Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising." Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he had given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount. And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side, in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

♦ ♦ ♦

Am I beginning to make it clear that there is a mystery in this matter? Add to what I have said that a lecture which has succeeded brilliantly before one group of hearers may fail dismally with another of exactly the same sort, for no reason that you can discover or imagine. There are some audiences as unresponsive as a stone wall; no vibration of sympathy comes from them, not a smile, not a frown, not a look of comprehension. Then it is that the most veteran and indurated lecturer would cheerfully exchange places with any other man on earth. While his tongue and lips proceed with the pronunciation of words which he hopes will make some kind of sense, his thoughts are racing back and forth over the universe, seeking some avenue of escape. They climb mountains and dive to the under-sea; they hunt for shelter in ancient Mesopotamia and in the imagined future; where lecture and lecture will be only something written about in long-forgotten books. But his thoughts find no refuge. Always they come back with the question "What is the matter?" There is no answer. Of all of you who have sat comfortably, albeit somewhat impatiently, in chairs, letting the lecturer do all the work, forgetful of the fact that in order to have good lectures we must have good audiences too, how little have you guessed what thoughts were his!

More than once, in the middle abysses of a lecture that has gone in this way, I have heard a great voice proclaiming deep down in me: "Never again! Never again!"

Now am I to admit, after saying all this, that the true reason why I go on lecturing is, simply, that I enjoy it? If there is an inconsistency, I must let it stand. The lecture is a by-product of the literary workshop, and anyone can see why it should be agreed to variation to those who have to do most of their work by means of the written and printed word. To see one's audience and be seen by it, to submit one's entire facial expression and the thrill of the voice for all the shadowy symbols of the page—this is that made lecturers, on occasion, even of Emerson and Thoreau, Carlyle and Arnold, Thackeray and Dickens. Looked at in this way, the mystery disappears. And I can understand, also, why it is that the people who compose audiences prefer the voice to the page, although I do not share their feeling.

♦ ♦ ♦

A lecturer who enjoys his work and persists in it must be something of a humorist and a lover of his kind. If one has an insufficient stock of humor, he will soon leave the platform in disgust; but if he has a good deal it will grow. It is well, of course, that he should have something to say and a graceful way of saying it, although these qualifications are frequently dispensed with, but it is necessary for him to have a large, and indeed an inexhaustible faculty of laughter—of laughter neither scornful nor yet sentimental and directed rather more at himself than at his fellows. Yet he must see that their follies too, not desirably, but merrily. He must be a delightful spectator at the Human Comedy, willing on occasion—that is to say, whenever he is invited—to take the stage himself and play whatever part, be it that of sony or sage, the mood of the onlookers may demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

A lecturer who enjoys his work and persists in it must be something of a humorist and a lover of his kind. If one has an insufficient stock of humor, he will soon leave the platform in disgust; but if he has a good deal it will grow. It is well, of course, that he should have something to say and a graceful way of saying it, although these qualifications are frequently dispensed with, but it is necessary for him to have a large, and indeed an inexhaustible faculty of laughter—of laughter neither scornful nor yet sentimental and directed rather more at himself than at his fellows. Yet he must see that their follies too, not desirably, but merrily. He must be a delightful spectator at the Human Comedy, willing on occasion—that is to say, whenever he is invited—to take the stage himself and play whatever part, be it that of sony or sage, the mood of the onlookers may demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

A lecturer who enjoys his work and persists in it must be something of a humorist and a lover of his kind. If one has an insufficient stock of humor, he will soon leave the platform in disgust; but if he has a good deal it will grow. It is well, of course, that he should have something to say and a graceful way of saying it, although these qualifications are frequently dispensed with, but it is necessary for him to have a large, and indeed an inexhaustible faculty of laughter—of laughter neither scornful nor yet sentimental and directed rather more at himself than at his fellows. Yet he must see that their follies too, not desirably, but merrily. He must be a delightful spectator at the Human Comedy, willing on occasion—that is to say, whenever he is invited—to take the stage himself and play whatever part, be it that of sony or sage, the mood of the onlookers may demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

A lecturer who enjoys his work and persists in it must be something of a humorist and a lover of his kind. If one has an insufficient stock of humor, he will soon leave the platform in disgust; but if he has a good deal it will grow. It is well, of course, that he should have something to say and a graceful way of saying it, although these qualifications are frequently dispensed with, but it is necessary for him to have a large, and indeed an inexhaustible faculty of laughter—of laughter neither scornful nor yet sentimental and directed rather more at himself than at his fellows. Yet he must see that their follies too, not desirably, but merrily. He must be a delightful spectator at the Human Comedy, willing on occasion—that is to say, whenever he is invited—to take the stage himself and play whatever part, be it that of sony or sage, the mood of the onlookers may demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

A lecturer who enjoys his work and persists in it must be something of a humorist and a lover of his kind. If one has an insufficient stock of humor, he will soon leave the platform in disgust; but if he has a good deal it will grow. It is well, of course, that he should have something to say and a graceful way of saying it, although these qualifications are frequently dispensed with, but it is necessary for him to have a large, and indeed an inexhaustible faculty of laughter—of laughter neither scornful nor yet sentimental and directed rather more at himself than at his fellows. Yet he must see that their follies too, not desirably, but merrily. He must be a delightful spectator at the Human Comedy, willing on occasion—that is to say, whenever he is invited—to take the stage himself and play whatever part, be it that of sony or sage, the mood of the onlookers may demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

A lecturer who enjoys his work and persists in it must be something of a humorist and a lover of his kind. If one has an insufficient stock of humor, he will soon leave the platform in disgust; but if he has a good deal it will grow. It is well, of course, that he should have something to say and a graceful way of saying it, although these qualifications are frequently dispensed with, but it is necessary for him to have a large, and indeed an inexhaustible faculty of laughter—of laughter neither scornful nor yet sentimental and directed rather more at himself than at his fellows. Yet he must see that their follies too, not desirably, but merrily. He must be a delightful spectator at the Human Comedy, willing on occasion—that is to say, whenever he is invited—to take the stage himself and play whatever part, be it that of sony or sage, the mood of the onlookers may demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

## Dickens

He had many and grave faults. So had Sir Walter and the good Dumas; so to be candid, did Shakespeare himself—Shakespeare, the king of poets. To myself he is always the man of his unrivaled and enchanting letters—is always an incarnation of generous and abounding gaiety, a type of benevolent earnestness, a great expression of intellectual vigor and emotional vivacity. I love . . . to reflect that even as he was the inspiration of my boyhood so is he the delight of my middle age. I love to think that the white English literature endures he will be remembered as one who loved his fellow men, and did more to make them happy and amiable than any other writer of his time—W. E. HENLEY, in "Views and Reviews."

## The Runner of the Highway

When traveling over the semiarid sections of the American southwest, you will often observe a curious brown bird racing along beside the trail on his little slender legs. He is known by many names. The pretty Spanish name for him is "Courrier del Camino" (Runner of the Highway). He is noted for his swiftness of foot, getting over the desert at an astonishing rate, often flying close to the ground with outstretched wings and spread tail like a small airplane.

Clearly, this is a strange thing in our human nature which has not been looked into. We are treading unexplored territory.

But there may be one or two of my readers who have never yet given a public lecture, and they may not, fully understand how remarkable a thing it is that anyone should ever consent to do so. Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language."

Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send flowers.

Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising."

Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he had given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount.

And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side, in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

♦ ♦ ♦

Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language."

Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send flowers.

Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising."

Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he had given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount.

And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side, in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

♦ ♦ ♦

Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language."

Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send flowers.

Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising."

Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he had given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount.

And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side, in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

♦ ♦ ♦

Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language."

Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send flowers.

Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising."

Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he had given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount.

And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side, in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

♦ ♦ ♦

Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language."

Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send flowers.

Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising."

Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he had given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount.

And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side, in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

♦ ♦ ♦

Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language."

Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send flowers.

Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising."

Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he had given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount.

And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side, in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

♦ ♦ ♦

Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language."

Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's dignity to send flowers.

Then there are the clubs that tell you about the "talent" that has (or should one say have?) been glad to perform before them merely "for the advertising."

Such invitations one usually declines, feeling that after he had given his lecture he would be in debt to his audience to an indefinite amount.

And let me not leave out the very imposing lady in one of my audiences who shook her head slowly and firmly from side to side, in emphatic disapproval or disbelief, at the end of every paragraph.

♦ ♦ ♦

Let me be somewhat explicit, therefore. Let me recall that patient listener who had heard me read "The Dauber," "The Everlasting Mercy," and "The Daffodil Fields" on three successive days, and who asserted most vigorously after the last reading that the man who wrote them could not possibly be a good poet, as I had implied that he was, because they contained "so much bad language."

Let me recall the young women to be found in nearly every audience who come forward after the lecture to reassert, argumentatively and with intent to refute you, the main points you have tried to make. Let me recall the clubs of the wealthy that offer lecturers fees of twenty-five dollars, the clubs that send flowers instead of a fee—not that lecturers as a class do not care for flowers!—and the clubs that think it an affront to one's







## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

## LONG ISLAND

## ARVERNE

J. FRIEDLANDER  
Mattress Manufacturer  
Box Spring and Bedding of all  
kinds made and renovated.  
64-22 Boulevard  
Arverne, L. I.  
Phone Belle Harbor 3636

## CEDARHURST

RUBIN BROS.,  
Furniture Decorators  
Dealers in Fine Furniture

Upholstering and Drapery Work.  
Extra-fine furniture made to order.  
Central Avenue, near Cedarhurst Ave.  
Tel. Cedarhurst 5559

MARGUERITE'S  
HOME MADE CANDIES  
Try our new Caramels \$1.25 lb.  
and Shortbread \$1.00 lb.  
Cedarhurst Ave. Tel. 2274-3 Cedarhurst  
Telephone and Mail Orders Filled

Real Estate and Insurance  
H. FRANKFORT & SON, Inc.  
Far Rockaway to Hewlett  
Cedarhurst  
2020 Mott Ave. 28 Cedarhurst Ave.  
Far Rockaway 0237

FAR ROCKAWAY

ALFRED A. GOBLER  
GENERAL PAINTER  
and DECORATOR  
Paints and Artists' Supplies  
AT LONG ISLAND R. R. STATION  
Phone 5805 Far Rockaway

## Say It with Flowers

DALSIMER—Florist  
1980 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway  
Tel. 0700 Far Rockaway

HARRISON STUDIOS, Inc.  
"PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE FINEST"  
FRAMES AND FRAMING  
Harrison Hotel, Canarsie Ave.  
Tel. 6239 Far Rockaway

GOODMAN'S FISH MARKET  
M. GOODMAN, Prop.  
1342 Far Rockaway Boulevard  
Central Ave. near Carlton  
Deliveries from Far Rockaway to Hewlett  
Tel. Far Rockaway 0188

KAHN'S Quality Meats and Fish  
Phone 3985 P. R.  
Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst

LOCAL COAL & SUPPLY CO.  
WM. J. CONERTY, General Manager  
Clark and Railroad Ave.  
Delivery Hewlett to Rockaway Park  
Tel. Far Rockaway 0028

SMITH BROS. PLUMBING CO.  
Plumbing, Heating, Metal Work  
701 Beach 20th Street  
Telephones Far Rockaway 2400 and 2401

The Carolyn Shoppe  
Smart Apparel for  
Tots, Juniors & Misses  
1928 Mott Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 7758

FLUSHING

Florence Tea Shoppe  
under the direction of  
FRANCES REDDINGTON  
serves home-cooked luncheons at noon,  
and dinners from 5:30 to 8 o'clock.  
Sunday dinners from 3 to 3 o'clock.  
Amity Street, corner Wilson Avenue  
Telephone Flushing 3281

## E. A. READY

Jeweller  
83 Amity Street, Flushing  
Tel. Flushing 0249

FRED STREET  
Writes every kind of  
INSURANCE  
and invites an opportunity to be  
of service to you.

110 William Street, New York  
Phones 8127 Beekman 5967 Flushing

"Oh! My! They Are Delicious"  
That is what everyone says about  
V. V. SALTED NUTS  
and NUT CANDIES  
You may purchase them at the  
NUT KITCHEN  
in rear of 146-23 Northern Boulevard  
FLUSHING, N. Y.

Murray Hill Taxi Co.  
Murray Hill Station  
Telephone Flushing 4468

B. GORDON, New York Tailor  
Ladies' Suits and Coats to order.  
Altering, Repairing and Cleaning  
Satisfaction guaranteed  
20 Depot Lane Tel. Flush. 1942

BALWINS

Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies  
45 Wilson Ave., opposite Murray Hill Station  
Telephone Flush. 0418-J

## HEMPSTEAD

Franklin Shops, Inc.  
255 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, L. I.  
Interior Decorations

Painting, Paneling, Glazing, Crafting  
and other Composition Work. Draperies  
Upholstery, etc. Linoleums, Rugs and  
Carpet. Carpet Cleaning.

Estimates for everything for the  
interior on request.

Franz Auto Coach  
Works  
Metal Work—Wood Work  
Trimming—Glass, etc.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 3984  
169 Jackson Street, Hempstead, L. I.

FULTON ELECTRIC  
SHOE REPAIRING  
NICOLA FIANO, Prop.  
Tel. 742-R, Res. 332-R 8 Main St.

Have you renewed your  
subscription to the Monitor?  
Prompt renewal insures your receiving  
every issue, and is a courtesy  
greatly appreciated by The Christian  
Science Publishing Society.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

## LONG ISLAND

## HEMPSTEAD

(Continued)

**Kaplan Markets**  
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

Our Fountain Service is equipped  
to cater to lunches. We serve delicious  
sandwiches—toasted to order.

Before taking a trip to Town try  
HIMME'S for party favors. You  
might find just what you are  
looking for.

50 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I.  
Tel. Hempstead 145-J

Founded 1874

J. SIDENBERG  
and COMPANY

Linens and Laces a Specialty  
Infants' Wear—Dry Goods  
Notions—Toys

Phone Hempstead 131 16 Main St.  
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HELD COMPANY

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors  
Cleaning, Dying and Alterations

Formerly at 507 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.  
159 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I.  
Phone Hempstead 3630

Tire Service Shop

FLOYD B. STAFFORD

GOODYEAR SERVICE STATION

STEAM VULCANIZING

Phones 1723-W, 2184 277 Fulton Street  
Hempstead, L. I.

Constance Shop

HATS and DRESSES

259 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

Telephone 581-J

S. and B.

Delicatessen and Lunch

238 Front Street, Hempstead, L. I.

Phone Hempstead 4891

We always have many delightful  
varieties of cooked foods that will please  
the palate of the most particular. All  
kinds of home-made salads freshly made.

Printing Stationery  
Greeting Cards—Transfers

INQUIRER PRESS

308 Front Street, Hempstead, L. I.

LAWRENCE

Lawrence Furniture Co.

B. GOLDSTEIN, Artist

Furniture painting and decorating. Repairing  
and refinishing on all kinds of furniture.

Central Ave., near Turnpike  
261, Cedarhurst 1280

GILKINN BROS.  
FLORISTS

General Supply of Plants and Flowers

Mott Street, Lawrence, Long Island

Phone Cedarhurst 5756

LYNROOK

HENRY GALLY

Real Estate and Insurance

180 Merrick Road Tel. Lynbrook 3226

RICHMOND HILL

GUTJAHR & FRANZ,  
Incorporated

Formerly Henry Bahrenburg, Inc.

Meats and Poultry of Quality

12 N. High Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FRED C. ROSCHER

Stationery

CORONA TYPEWRITERS

19 South 4th Avenue

FITZGIBBON'S  
STORAGE WAREHOUSE

Local and Long Distance Moving

Packing, Crating and Shipping

45 South 3rd Avenue. Phone Oak 5577

CHARLES J. SCHOEN

Insurance

P. A. Murray Agency, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Tel. Oak 8427 & 8

The GIFT CUPBOARD

6 PARK AVENUE

"Every Day is a Gift Day"

BON TON DAIRY

BUTTER and EGGS

157 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak 8832

Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

The Little Folks Shop

Infants', Children's and Misses' Wear

Everything for the Baby

9 So. Fourth Avenue. Tel. Oak 5569

OAKLEY'S

7 South 4th Avenue

Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers

Men, Women and Children

The MOUNT VERNON TRUST  
COMPANY

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Resources over \$10,000,000.00

Invites Your Banking Business

NEW ROCHELLE

"The Best of Everything  
to Build Your Home  
and Keep It Warm"

NEW ROCHELLE  
COAL & LUMBER CO.

"Founded on Integrity"

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEPTUNE

FIREFPROOF

STORAGE WAREHOUSE

PACKING MOVING SHIPPING

369 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Phone 616

EGGERT & AGINS

Jewelers

Fine watch repairing Jewelry remodeled

17 So. 4th Ave. Phone Oakwood 9181

The Acme Painting Co.

GUARANTEED

Building Materials and Coal

New Rochelle 55-9100 Rye 766 99

Associated with ALICE LOUISE

MISS ANN

Distinctive Millinery

Main Street Tel. N. R. 5777

We invite any prospective purchaser of a  
low car to compare the Caramels with any  
car in the low priced field for flavor. For  
a free sample for measurement, send  
a letter of inquiry, for elegance in trim,  
color, hamper, box, etc., and  
for color hamper and box, including  
candy, fruit, etc.

BETTEN MOTOR CAR CO.

354 Main Street N. R. 2259

MME. E. BLAND

For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks  
and Gowns

29 South 4th Avenue

THE CENTURY PRESS

JOB PRINTING

183 ST. PAUL STREET

Stone 5565

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP

405 Temple Building

Corner Franklin and North Streets

Fred Frank

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

In no recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States has the federal power, as contrasted to that of the states individually, been more clearly set forth and defined than in the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Holmes in the Texas primary election case, wherein the operation and effect of both

**The Texas Primary Law Decision**

the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution are explained and construed. In the particular case under consideration there was involved, specifically, the question as to the right of Negro voters in the State of Texas to participate in Democratic primary elections. This privilege had been denied by statute.

It was not attempted, as has been the case in some other states, to disqualify such voters by the application to them of some particular test which white voters are not required to pass. The Texas prohibition was made to apply to Negroes as such, without qualification. No doubt it was sought to justify this particular law upon the theory that whereas a nomination at a Democratic primary in Texas is regarded as equivalent to an election at the polls in November, none but those able to qualify as members of the Democratic Party should be entitled to a vote therein. As elsewhere, it is explained, few Negroes are affiliated with the dominant party in the South. The inference is, therefore, that the statute referred to would not actually deprive many of that race of the privilege of voting in the selection of state officials.

But the Court finds that a larger and more important right has been ignored. The decision is based, fundamentally, upon the Fourteenth Amendment, which prohibits the states from passing any law abridging the rights of citizens on account of race or color. This, taken in connection with the Fifteenth Amendment, which extends the right of suffrage specifically to Negroes, is declared to render the Texas statute unconstitutional and void.

Of equal importance to the rule laid down as the basis of the Court's decision is the observation made in justification of the exercise of federal supervision and authority in directing the procedure in state primary elections. There seems reasonable ground for the inference which prevails in some quarters that the decision just rendered takes somewhat advanced ground from that adhered to by the prevailing opinion in the Newberry case, involving the right of a Senator from Michigan to a seat in Congress after it had been made to appear that the extravagant use of money had contributed to his success in the State primary election. It was held in that case that the federal authority had no jurisdiction over primary elections, even when senators and representatives in Congress were to be chosen. It is recalled that Chief Justice White, then presiding, insisted, in a minority opinion, that a primary cannot be dissociated from a general election, and that Congress has power to enact legislation affecting both. As yet there is no indication that an effort will be made to apply the decision in the Texas case to the situations which have arisen in Pennsylvania and Illinois, in which the right of two senators-elect to seats is being questioned. But there is no doubt that the plain language of the decision, concurred in by all the members of the Court, opens the way for the passage of legislation by the next Congress regulating senatorial and congressional primary elections in the future.

Two minor mass migrations of peoples which have been voluntarily carried out during the last few years deserve more attention than the world, sated with the barbarities of the involuntary migrations in Asia Minor, Russia and the Balkans, has found time to bestow upon them. These are the trek of some 30,000 of the warlike Tuareg tribesmen, the famed "People of the Veil," from their mountain fastnesses in the Sahara to northern Nigeria, and the more recent migration undertaken by many of the equally mysterious Druses of Syria from their historic homes in the Djebel Druse and the Hauran to new quarters in Transjordan.

It is a remarkable commentary on the widely divergent colonial policies pursued by Great Britain and France that in both cases the migrants have gone from beneath the tricolor to find fresh homes under the Union Jack. The Tuareg migration was the sequel to the methods adopted by the French, first while suppressing, and then in order to prevent a repetition of the rebellion of 1917 in the Air Mountains, where a section of the Tuareg have lived for many centuries. The Druses, who came unwillingly under the French mandate for Syria in 1920 as a result of the defeat of Turkey during the World War, rose in rebellion in 1925, and twelve months later many of them, despairing of success, nevertheless preferred to give up their mountain homes and betake themselves to a swamp in Transjordan rather than surrender.

These two migrations are reputed to have caused the British Foreign Office a little natural uneasiness lest the Quai d'Orsay should feel that Great Britain was at the back of the difficulties France had had with these two indomitable and indeed somewhat similar races in Africa and Asia. For this reason there was at first some hesitation as to whether the migrants should be allowed to remain. But this would appear to have been overcome by inducing the new arrivals to give an undertaking that they would not stir up trouble for France among their kinsfolk who were still left on French territory.

Both Druses and Tuareg have a well-established tradition of friendship with Great Britain. As long ago as 1842 a British consul in Damascus saved a number of Druses from being unjustly executed by the Turks, and the incident has never been forgotten. The Druses of Mount Carmel, under the British mandate, have remained quiet through all the fighting which was taking place between their kinsmen and the French only a few miles away, and they have established a reputation as sober, industri-

ous cultivators. Of the Tuareg, Francis Rennell Rodd, in his book, "People of the Veil," published last year, says mildly, "They do not care for Europeans very much," but he adds that the British are excepted from this comprehensive and unfavorable verdict, for the Tuareg call them "the White Nobles, even in every-day conversation among themselves."

After their assassination in 1916 of Père de Foucauld, the Trappist missionary and French Government agent, whom his friends are now seeking to canonize, the lot of the Tuareg of Air was not a happy one, any more than was that of the Druses after General Sarral, the High Commissioner of Syria in 1925, had refused to meet a deputation of their nobles to lay Druse complaints before him. It is much to be hoped that in their new quarters they will find peace. The Tuareg who went to northern Nigeria have apparently prospered so far, but the Druses in Transjordan are stated to be less happily situated. There are said to be wide vacant spaces of excellent land in Transjordan, and it would be a gracious act on the part of the British Government to investigate whether some of them cannot be allocated to the new arrivals in place of the swamp in which they are now understood to be living.

The bill for another state referendum on the prohibition question now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature ought to be beaten. Its adoption would be generally resented by the people of the Commonwealth, who have already voted twice on virtually the same subject, and who can only foresee a long future of foolish referenda if this effort to revive an adjudicated issue shall be successful.

We believe that a referendum in Massachusetts on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment would be decided in the negative in 1928 by a larger vote than that which directed the enactment of a state prohibition enforcement law in 1924. That evasions of the law are common, and its enforcement weak and ineffective, particularly in Boston and the larger manufacturing towns, is notorious. Nevertheless, economic conditions under prohibition, however insufficiently enforced, have been such as to not merely justify but to demand its retention.

It would be idle to deny that in two or three of the major industrial interests of the State the last few years have been marked by serious depression. But there has resulted no widespread distress, no pauperism, no serious labor troubles. That these customary accompaniments of industrial stagnation have been thus absent has been due largely to the absence of liquor, with its discouragement of thrift and its encouragement of disorder. This fact is recognized by the financial and industrial interests of the State.

What is needed now is not a new and disorganized discussion of the prohibition law, but rather more vigorous enforcement and a more loyal observance of it generally. The more than 100 women chairmen of town Republican committees in Massachusetts recognized this fact when they petitioned the Legislature to reject the referendum proposition so that "enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment may go forward undisturbed and without equivocation." This phrase doubtless expresses the opinion of the vast majority of women voters of the State.

The members of the Legislature who vote for this measure should remember that in so doing they will antagonize not merely the women voters and the organized dry vote, but also the sober sentiment of the bulk of the financial and industrial interests of Massachusetts.

What is America worth? The answer to that question depends on one's point of view. It will be affirmed by many that the estimated wealth of America is \$425,000,000,000, or 45 per cent of the total wealth of the world. It will be pointed out that this amount represents financial resources four

times greater than the wealth of Great Britain, or five times greater than the combined wealth of France, Belgium and Spain. The statement will be made by these computers of material and physical prosperity that the corporate profits of American industry have been mounting each year with an amazing swiftness. It has been declared that the 1926 total net income of 167 of the leading industrial concerns of the country exceed \$1,000,000,000, as against \$790,000,000 in 1925. In other words there has been an increase within twelve months of practically 25 per cent in the earnings of these basic concerns. This in turn reflects the flourishing economic condition of the country generally.

The railroads and public utilities of the United States are returning liberal dividends to their respective stockholders. The steady flow of American goods to the markets of the world represents a financial and economic durability that is the marvel of the twentieth century. Stocks and bonds have lately climbed to record heights, and the captains of industry have repeatedly affirmed that the prosperity of the country is more firmly founded at the present moment than at any other time in the Nation's national existence. The American people, furthermore, own 19,000,000 automobiles, and they travel in this de luxe fashion over more than 8,000,000 miles of improved roads. Their guests from other countries are dazzled by the myriad skyscrapers and the business that they represent. The country's mines are still rich with minerals. Its oil wells and forests are among the best in the world. Its steel mills and factories are latent with a wealth that cannot even be estimated.

Realizing the truth of all this, we venture to ask again, What is America worth? We are constrained to believe that America's true and lasting wealth does not inhere in those things that are circumscribed by the dollar mark. It is a relatively easy thing to compute the wealth of a gold mine. It is not so easy to compute the wealth of a nation. Without blinding ourselves

to the significance of the country's material prosperity we declare that America's true worth is not in material but in spiritual values. The material aspects of its national wealth, such things as crops, bonds, railroads, dividends, markets, and gold, must never gain the ascendancy in the thought of the people. When Alaric battered down the gates of Rome that city was still rich in material things. Stately buildings adorned the highways and a stream of gold flowed into the national treasury from the ends of the earth. But Rome, at that time, was poor in the only thing that can make a nation great, namely, the character of the people, individually and collectively.

The American people have been endowed with a rich spiritual heritage that must never be compromised by the lure of other things. The meeting house was in the very center of the picture of America's colonial life. The supreme emphasis in those earlier days was on character. There was a ready responsiveness to ideals, and a willing obedience to the mandates of moral discipline. As the Nation has grown older and its material assets have increased, the temptation has ever been to substitute an abundance of things for individual and national character as the formula by which to measure the worth of America.

It is at this point that it is particularly needful to re-emphasize the unassailable truth that a nation's worth consists in the devotion with which it remains true to those fundamental facts of uprightness in which it was originally conceived. Let America take pride, therefore, in her undisputed power to lead the nations of the world in the ways of peace and international understanding. Let America demonstrate in her own exemplary conduct the sovereign priority of the things of the spirit in the molding of national destiny. These greater things of spiritual refinement must never be sacrificed to the lesser things of material affluence in determining the wealth of America or of any other people.

"Some write a narrative of wars, and feats of heroes little known, and call the rant a history," wrote Cowper in "The Garden." But today equally unknown heroes are finding their places in the niches of geography, similarly obscure, though they are engaged in more constructive activities than wars. For as the workers of the United States hydrographic office engaged in charting coasts of Cuba and Caribbean countries, thereby rectifying charts prepared by earlier Spanish mapmakers who had but the vaguest notions of hydrographic accuracy, these men are truly adding to the world's store of information. It is said that the charts thus being prepared are to be over come in securing accurate results.

In this survey two amphibian airplanes are being used, and to gain a knowledge of the varying depths of water, a device called the "sonic depth finder" is employed. Already, however, many facts are known to students concerning these parts that are of more than ordinary interest. Recent studies of the Caribbean basin have disclosed, one authority states, its interesting submarine topography—"a configuration which, if it could be seen, would be as picturesque in relief as the Alps or the Himalayas." Nowhere, also one is informed, can such contrasts of relief be found within short distances, and all the islands are to be regarded, from a physiographic point of view, as the "tops of a varied configuration, which has its greatest relief beneath the sea."

Of course, since the completion of the Panama Canal, the Caribbean has attained a new importance, for it is now traversed by several world trade routes directed to the Pacific through the canal.

These are points that are interesting to all, but they bring out how little many know of much of the earth's surface and at the same time how greatly the whole globe is being subjected to the searching curiosity of mortals. "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge," sang the Psalmist, and today, equally with thousands of years ago, the sentiment he expressed challenges attention. In the hurry of modern existence, it is sometimes forgotten that "He layeth up the depth in storehouses." And it does no harm to pause for a moment to glimpse the vision that lies behind the work of these unsung heroes of the sea and air.

### Editorial Notes

That humanity to animals is a concomitant of humanity to man has become generally recognized in many countries, but there are still parts of the world in which kindly treatment of man's four-footed friends is so slightly regarded as virtually to be ignored. Yet even in such sections there are those who are endeavoring to arouse their fellows to an appreciation of the need for protecting these creatures. In Bulgaria, for instance, a society for the protection of animals is struggling to establish itself and striving to interest others in its benevolent work. And it has gained a sufficient hold upon the thought of the people to merit commendation. Though the progress it is making may be slow, it has to be remembered that it is working under great difficulties, for the idea is new and strange to many. But the fact that it is making progress evidences the moral force inevitably behind such a movement.

The Silent Partner, in its March issue, included an interesting little item under the caption "Values in Healing." This is how it read:

Stressing the great value of religion in healing, Dr. Mayo, the famous surgeon, recently said: "There is a change in attitude of the 'regular' practitioner produced by the changes in religion and in the art of healing. A gleam of hope is better than a whole hog-fank of fear, in the matter of getting a patient into heaven or into good physical condition. 'I'm God's child' has saved many a person who looked up from the marble slab at the surgeon's knife."

Editorial Notes

### The Drama of the Saar Basin Is Still Under Way

ONE of those dramatic struggles between two major powers for the possession of a prize strip of land is going on in the Saar Basin. It has aroused much animosity, and some writers have even gone so far as to say that the Saar problem is one of the gravest in Europe. It has already on several occasions caused the League of Nations to experience moments of genuine apprehension, and is now once again in the lime-light through the report of the Saar commission to the League, just published, and the unexpected resignation, just a few days ago, of its Canadian member and president, Major G. W. Stephens.

The Saar territory problem is a child of the Versailles Treaty. It did not exist before the war, because the region, with the exception of a short military occupation under Napoleon, has belonged to Germany for over 1000 years.

At the time of the drawing up of the Treaty it is said that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George both declared firmly against the assignment of the rich coal mines to France. Both eventually gave in, however, and French interests went into the Saar.

The French contention was that the Saar mines should be given to France outright, in fee simple, as compensation for the destruction of the French coal mines in the north by the Germans. Fifteen years, they said, would be required to put the Pas-de-Calais district on its feet again. But here it may be said that this provision has already proved untrue. The mines of northern France have been completely rebuilt and equipped, and are turning out a greater output of coal than before the war. Was the French contention a just one, especially in view of the fact that the coal deposits were not in the least reduced? What happened was that the machinery in the mines was destroyed and the pits were flooded with water.

Whatever the conclusion, the frontiers of what is now known as the Saar territory were drawn, the mines were handed over to France, and a commission of five members appointed by the League of Nations was set up to carry on the Government. From the outset the Saarlanders, who are thoroughly German and do not want to give up their adherence to the fatherland, have conflicted with the governing commission, which has been accused right along of being intensely pro-French in its administration and somewhat despotic in its tendencies.

The points are concisely as follows:

1. The appointment of a French president as chairman of the commission and chief executive of the territory;
2. The establishment of a French customs regime with French officials in charge;
3. The maintenance of French troops in the Saar contrary to the provisions of the Treaty;
4. The selection of France to represent the territory in its foreign relations;
5. The establishment of a French Bureau of Mine Inspection and a French State Mining Administration;
6. The employment of French officials in the civil government and public services;
7. The establishment of an Upper Court of Appeals on which French judges sit;
8. The setting up of an intercommunal commission under the control of the French president of the governing commission to supervise the important questions of housing and construction;
9. The exercising of control by France over a majority of the members of the governing commission;
10. The introduction of French instruction in the schools and the founding of French technical institutes under the auspices of the French State Mines;
11. The total abandonment of German money in the Basin in favor of the French franc;
12. The assumption of absolute power by the French president of the commission in such functions of a state as Interior, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Industry and Labor;
13. The deprivation of the Saar industries of their former German resources;
14. The reduction of taxation on the mining products owned by the French.

Journalists and writers who have visited the Saar in these past years have from time to time reported such things as campaigns of intimidation being carried on by the French to force the Saar industrialists to accept terms that will eventually assure to the French complete economic control of the territory; intense activity in hastening the development of the whole Basin, including the construction of an immense electric power station; the complete ignoring of the rights of the people, who are thoroughly German and have no desire to be annexed to France.

This year's report of the Saar commission to the League of Nations has just been published by that body, and it recommends the establishment of a local gendarmerie to take the place of the French troops that have been such a source of irritation to Germany and the Saarlanders. What action will be taken remains with the Council. Matters are somewhat complicated by the resignation of Major Stephens, who, it has been said, was the only member of the commission to champion the cause of the people of the Saar, and the Council will have quite a problem to find someone to take his place.

Justice and sincerity are needed to straighten out this tangle of the Saar that if allowed to continue in its present phase may prove to be a second Alsace-Lorraine. One thing is certain and stands for hope: that the European peoples, including minorities, are becoming more outspoken for their rights so that politicians of the old school can no longer use them like footballs for the gain of the few.

N. W.

### Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not understand to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for any statements made. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### Two Difficult Questions to Answer

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with deep interest the many fine articles and editorials on the prohibition question in the MONITOR. To date, however, there are two questions yet to be answered.

First, Is the making of beer, by individuals or otherwise, prohibited? I have always thought so. Now, if it is so prohibited, why is it possible for one to go to the grocery stores and buy the needed ingredients without a bit of trouble? Besides "prepared malt," one may get siphons and caps for successful bottling. While this condition is allowed to exist, how is the law going to be rightfully enforced?

Secondly, I was recently shown a picture of a certain sheriff of this State, auctioning to the highest bidder the stills taken in recent raids. Again I ask, is there much use of these men enforcing the law, by taking these stills, if they turn right around and sell them, thereby giving someone the chance of repeating the offense?

If the law compels the sale of this junk, isn't it possible to sell to some reliable junk dealer? ELMER LAPLAM.

Minneapolis, Minn.

#### The Husky Dog and the Arctic North

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was at one time resided in northern Yukon territory and Alaska for a considerable period, during which time I handled dogs to some extent; it was with interest I read the article by your Winnipeg correspondent appearing recently under the caption, "To the Husky Dog Be the Honor for the Opening Arctic North."

While I do not profess to be an authority on Northern dogs, and while your correspondent, as well as a Standard Dictionary at hand, refers to a northern dog only as a "husky," so far as my personal knowledge is concerned the dogs used in teams during the Klondike gold rush were classified as Malamute, Husky, Siwash and "outside" dogs.

The Malamute was usually a short, stocky dog with exceptionally long hair, small, sharp-pointed ears and in many cases with the tail curled over the back.

The Husky was of longer build, possibly the same height as the Malamute, but with longer legs, with medium-length bristly hair and sharp ears, the latter possibly more pronounced than those of a Malamute.

The Siwash was a northern mongrel, usually of a smaller and lighter build than a Husky, though to some extent resembling it, but the hair was not nearly so thick and differed from that of the Husky in the respect that it was not bristly. It resembled the hair of an ordinary smooth-haired dog.

The "outside" dog was simply the poor beast brought to the North from other sections of the world for use as a sled dog.

The Siwash was the northern mongrel, usually of a smaller and lighter build than a Husky, though to some extent resembling it, but the hair was not nearly so thick and differed from that of the Husky in the respect that it was not bristly. It resembled the hair of an ordinary smooth-haired dog.

The Siwash was the northern mongrel, usually of a smaller and lighter build than a Husky, though to some extent resembling it, but the hair was not nearly so thick and differed from that of the Husky in the respect that it was not bristly. It resembled the hair of an ordinary smooth-haired dog.

The Siwash was the northern mongrel, usually of a